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FORT MAITLAND, *Florida*

Its Origin and History

By

ALFRED JACKSON HANNA



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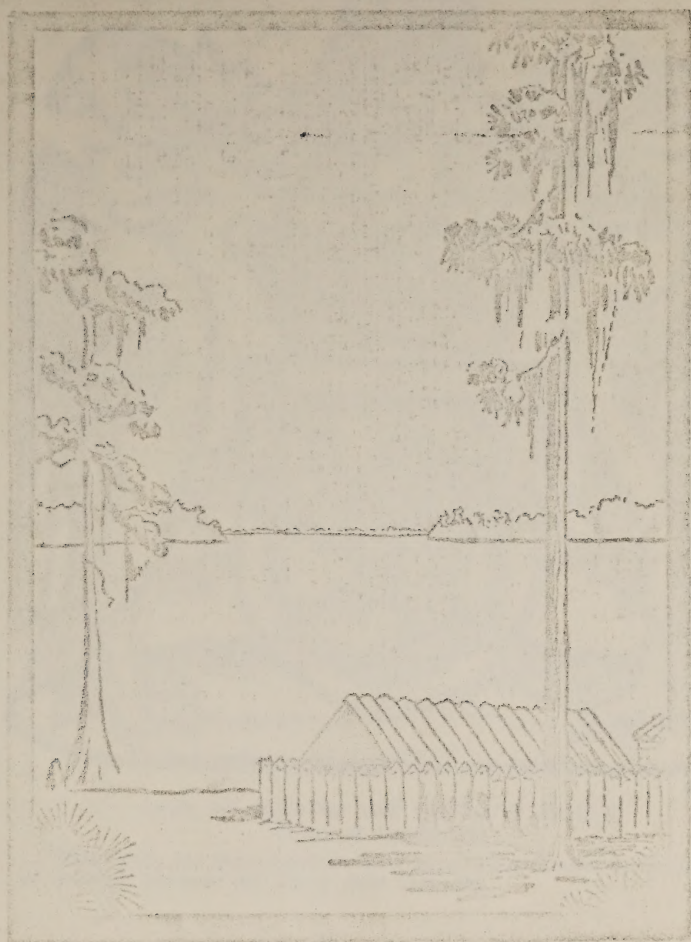
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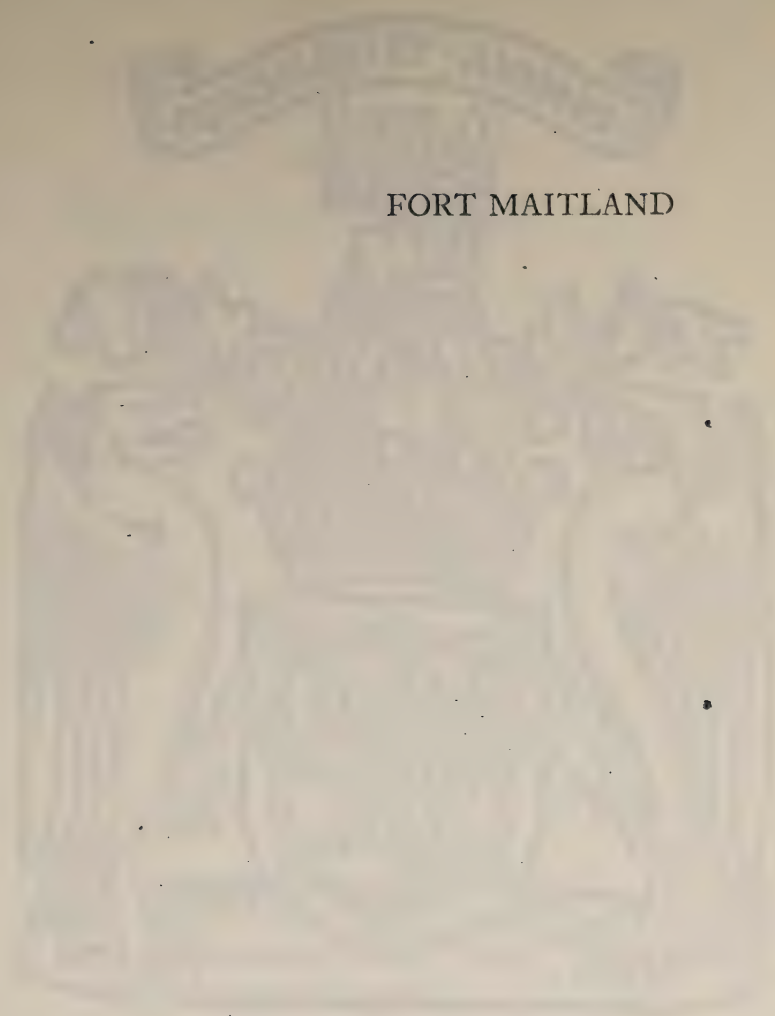
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FORT MAITLAND

BY A. J. HANNA



FORT MAITLAND





COAT OF ARMS OF THE MAITLAND FAMILY
(Earls of Lauderdale)

This family has been seated at Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, in the County of Berwick, Scotland, for nearly eight centuries.

1/18 '36

To

LOUIS FERDINAND DOMMERICH

Banker, Financier and Merchant

in recognition of his

distinguished contributions

to the higher life of Florida,

notably as

Trustee of Rollins College and as

Co-Founder of the Florida Audubon Society,

during his long and happy winter residence

in Maitland

Preface

THE purpose of this publication is to create a complete picture of one event—the building of Fort Maitland and the significance of its site. In presenting facts recorded about the fort, the man who built it, the man for whom it was named, and the lake which bears his name, in their proper perspective, it is essential to review the factors which precipitated the Seminole Indian War and the chief events of that unfortunate conflict. This study is based on an investigation of the pertinent original sources.

In the belief that the purpose of this publication would not be fully realized without tracing the relation of the site of Fort Maitland to the development of the more than four centuries of the history of Florida, a chronology of the years 1513-1935, with emphasis on events in Orange County for the past half century, has been included.

This publication is a by-product of the Rollins College Conference Plan of teaching history. The principal participants were Messrs. Watt Marchman, '33, Robert A. Robertson, '34, Fred Scholfield, '35, and Jean Parker, '36, granddaughter of W. W. Dewhurst, the author of *History of St. Augustine*. Mr. Marchman's

PREFACE

highly valuable assistance, which he has rendered in the course of his studies for the degree of Master of Arts, has been of outstanding merit. The index is entirely his work. Assistance in the assembling of the chronology was extended by former and present residents of Maitland, notably Mr. Edward R. Hall, Mr. S. B. Hill, Jr., Mrs. Isaac Vanderpool and Miss Stella Waterhouse, Librarian of the Maitland Public Library. Among others who gave special aid were the Earl of Lauderdale, Mr. Sydney O. Chase, Mr. Charles B. Reynolds, Mr. Julien C. Yonge, Editor of the Florida Historical Society *Quarterly*, Professor R. Marsh Smith, General Avery D. Andrews, United States Army, and Mr. Joshua Coffin Chase, President of the Florida Historical Society. Very helpful courtesies were received from Messrs. C. E. Gause of the Old Records Division, and H. R. Worth of the Executive Division, of the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C. Mr. J. Harold Hill, as manager of the Rollins Press, printers of *Fort Maitland*, has rendered professional services, the quality of which is obvious.

The fullest measure of appreciation is due to those whose vision and generous impulses have prompted the financial support necessary for the preservation of these records in permanent form and their distribution for use.

PREFACE

It is hoped the admirably simulated drawings and illustrations by Miss Georgianna Hill, granddaughter of a Maitland pioneer, may in some manner compensate for the non-existence of records revealing the construction of Seminole War forts.

While this compilation of facts will find its main usefulness as a reference work, it is hoped the general reader will discover in it something of value, and that it will stimulate and increase interest in the rich historical background of Florida.

A. J. HANNA

Winter Park, Florida
19 July 1935

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By GEORGIANNA HILL

NOTE: Miss Hill's drawings of a typical Seminole Indian War fort are based on the likeness of Fort Mellon which appears in John Lee Williams' *The Territory of Florida* (A. T. Goodrich, N. Y., 1839), opposite page 269.

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Introduction

By JEAN PARKER

Secretary, The Fort Maitland Committee

FOR some time prior to 1933 Professor A. J. Hanna and several of his students in Rollins College had been assembling the facts about a cantonment of the Seminole Indian War—Fort Maitland. And when Mrs. H. T. Kitson, Chairman of the Committee for the Preservation of Historic Sites of the Orlando Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, asked him for suggestions of landmarks of historical significance in Orange County, Professor Hanna responded on 25 November 1933 with an expression of the hope that the site of Fort Maitland might be marked.

At the next meeting of Mrs. Kitson's Committee, held 2 December 1933, the marking of the site of Fort Maitland became its major objective. In view of the policy of the Florida D. A. R. in 1934-35 to center its activity about the marking of forts built during the Seminole Indian War, Mrs. T. C. Maguire, Chairman of the State D. A. R. Commission on Highway Markers, gave her enthusiastic support to the project. Because of the interest in this historical site existing among both permanent residents and winter visitors of Maitland, Miss Elizabeth

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C. McConnell was asked to call together a representative group of those to whom the project appealed. This group assembled as tea guests of Miss McConnell at her residence in Maitland (the former winter home of Bishop H. B. Whipple) on 27 February 1934. It included Mrs. Otto L. Dommerich, Mrs. J. Harold Hill and Mr. Edward R. Hall, all of Maitland, and Miss Jean Parker, a student of Rollins College. At this meeting Professor Hanna reviewed the facts known at that time about Fort Maitland and Captain Maitland. These facts he regarded as inadequate for the proper marking of the site. Mr. Hall, owner of the property on which Fort Maitland was located, generously volunteered to give to a duly authorized committee or organization such part of the site as would be needed for the proposed marker. All others present offered assistance.

As a result of this and subsequent meetings of this group, held in the spring of 1934 at the home of Miss McConnell, the Fort Maitland Committee was organized to undertake the responsibility of concluding the project under the leadership of the following officers: Chairman, Professor Hanna; Secretary, Miss Parker; Treasurer, Mrs. Kitson. It was decided to deed the site to the State D. A. R. organization of Florida as a responsible, incorporated organization, so that the site would be held in perpetuity for the benefit of posterity.

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The Orlando Chapter of the D. A. R. gave \$60 toward financing the project and individual gifts were made by Mrs. Otto L. Dommerich, Mr. Hall, Miss McConnell and Mrs. Reinhard Siedenburger.

In order to carry out the wish of the Committee that a base of travertine be procured, Mr. and Mrs. Kitson inspected the travertine quarry near Bradenton in the fall of 1934, but no block of the desired material was available. Later, Miss McConnell and Mr. Hall located a suitable base of coquina rock near Titusville and Mr. Hall, at his own expense, had it transported to the site of Fort Maitland.

Professor Hanna devoted the Christmas holidays of 1934 to research in the archives of the War Department, Washington, D. C., without expense to the Fort Maitland Committee. There he assembled the long-sought additional facts concerning Fort Maitland and Captain Maitland, needed for the marking of the site.

When the Fort Maitland Committee held its first meeting of 1935 on January 8, with Miss McConnell again acting as hostess, everything was in readiness to proceed with the marking of the site. It was decided to place a small bronze plaque on the coquina block on the site of the old fort and to place a highway marker, similar to those in the states of Virginia and Massachusetts, on the highway nearby. Miss McConnell's sub-

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committee, which was asked to arrange a date for the ceremonies incident to the marking of the site, decided on March 14. On February 8 the Fort Maitland Committee, whose membership was augmented by Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Dommerich and Mr. George Camp Keiser, met on the site of the fort to determine the actual placing of the markers in consultation with a member of the Town Council of Maitland, Mr. Daniel J. Cogan. On March 11, at the home of two other members of the Committee, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Fownes, the report of the sub-committee on the program, consisting of Mrs. J. H. Hill and Mrs. Otto L. Dommerich, was received and adopted.

On Thursday afternoon, 14 March 1935, exercises marking the site of Fort Maitland were held. The several hundred people present were welcomed by Mrs. Siedenburg, the chairman, whose father, the late L. F. Dommerich, was one of the pioneer winter residents of Maitland. The purpose of marking historical sites was explained by Mrs. Maguire. She was followed by Professor Hanna who gave the history of Fort Maitland and a biographical sketch of Captain Maitland. Mr. Hall, a resident of Maitland for sixty years, next presented, to the corporation of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Florida, a deed to that part of the site of Fort Maitland on which the coquina block



Dedication exercises at the highway marker near the site of Fort Maitland on 14 March 1935. The original photograph from which this drawing was made appeared in the pictorial section of the D. A. R. magazine, published by the National Society of the D. A. R., June, 1936.

INTRODUCTION

with bronze tablet was placed.¹ Mrs. Kitson then formally presented, on behalf of the Fort Maitland Committee, the coquina block with its bronze tablet and the highway marker.² Mrs. Cora Pierce Nye, Regent of the Orlando Chapter of the D. A. R., accepted them on behalf of the State D. A. R. as owner, and the Orlando Chapter, as custodian. Mrs. Isaac Vanderpool, pioneer of Maitland, accepted them on behalf of the Town of Maitland.

Color and drama entered the ceremony when Charlie Cypress, wearing the full ceremonial dress of a chief, assisted by Mr. W. Stanley Hanson, Secretary of the Seminole Indian Association of Florida, and by twenty Seminole men, women and children (descendants of the enemies of those who had built the fort) unveiled the bronze plaque on the site of Fort Maitland and the highway marker on Highway No. 3, just west of the site of the old fort. Following the benediction pronounced by Dean Charles A. Campbell of the Knowles Memorial Chapel of Rollins College, the afternoon's program was concluded with a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Fownes at their estate, "Casa Jaed", in honor of the Seminoles, representatives of the United States

¹ A pen and ink drawing of this marker appears on page 44.

² This highway marker and a group of the Indians and others who attended the ceremonies are reproduced opposite page xvi.

INTRODUCTION

Army, members of historical and patriotic organizations, and other distinguished guests.

In order to preserve in an attractive, useful and permanent form the historical facts which had been gathered for the marking of Fort Maitland, and to make them available not only locally but for research purposes, the Fort Maitland Committee decided to publish its records and to name its publication *Fort Maitland*. Through the generosity of the Orlando Chapter of the D. A. R., Mr. H. P. Bonties, Mr. A. L. Dommerich, Mr. L. W. Dommerich, Miss Caroline P. Kingsley, Miss Mary J. Kingsley and Mr. L. W. Kingsley, the expense of publication was provided. This volume, which is the work of Professor Hanna, is the result. Copies are to be placed in a selected list of the representative libraries of the United States and in the college and city libraries of Florida for reference purposes; the leading historical magazines and larger newspapers of Florida are to receive copies for review, and copies are to be presented to the patriotic societies of Florida in the hope that the method of procedure of the Fort Maitland Committee may be of service to similar groups in other parts of the state. A limited number of copies will be placed on sale at the Maitland Public Library.

At a meeting of the Fort Maitland Committee held at the home of Miss McConnell 26 May 1936, Mr.

INTRODUCTION

Hall was elected chairman and Miss Stella Waterhouse, secretary. The original records, photostats, correspondence with families of pioneers, etc., assembled by Professor Hanna were donated by him through the Committee to the Maitland Public Library.

Receipts and expenditures connected with the marking of the site of Fort Maitland, and the publication of *Fort Maitland* according to the report of the treasurer, Mrs. Kitson, are as follows:

Receipts:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Gifts for the marking of the site of Fort Maitland | \$210.96 |
|---|----------|

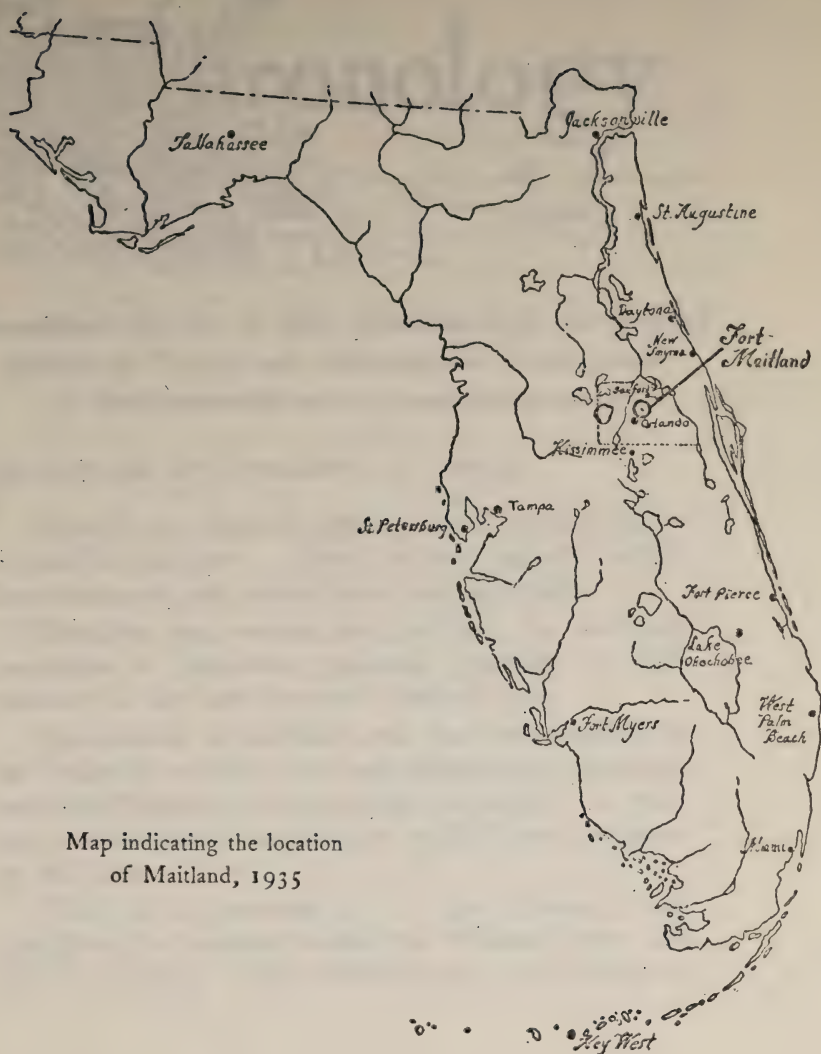
Expenditures:

| | | | |
|--|---------|--------|---------|
| Expense of investigating suitable base for marker | \$19.73 | | |
| Bronze plaque | 41.51 | | |
| Highway marker | 75.02 | | |
| Expenses connected with visit of Seminole Indians | 50.00 | | |
| Invitations to ceremonies, 14 March 1935 | 2.25 | 188.51 | \$22.45 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Gifts for the publication of 300 copies of <i>Fort Maitland</i> | | 600.00 | |
| Expenditures for the publication of <i>Fort Maitland</i> | | 572.50 | 27.50 |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Balance on hand for the distribution of <i>Fort Maitland</i> , etc. | | | \$49.95 |

INTRODUCTION

The interests and activities which led to the formation of the Fort Maitland Committee, the progress of its work and the results obtained, are outlined in detail for two reasons: to record another chapter in the history of the Town of Maitland; and, to provide information and to constitute a fairly comprehensive guide for the use of other Florida communities in solving the problems involved in assembling historical materials and in marking sites, according to the generally accepted standards of historical procedure. Now that Florida is gradually becoming more conscious of the variety and appeal of its past, it is hoped this record of the work of the Fort Maitland Committee will encourage similar activities in other communities of the state.

Each member of the Fort Maitland Committee has manifested a keen interest in and has contributed notably to its achievements, but the Committee feels it should, in concluding its work, make special record of the vote of appreciation given by it to Professor Hanna for the generous amount of time he has given to this project; and that it should direct attention to the fact that other divisions of this publication reveal a phase of the history of Florida hitherto unknown, and that it, therefore, constitutes an extension of our knowledge of American history.



Map indicating the location
of Maitland, 1935



*Connecting the site of Fort Maitland with the general
history of Florida and indicating the development
of the community which preserves its name.*

Who were the first inhabitants of Florida?

When in the sixteenth century the Europeans began to visit Florida they . . . found the land sparsely peopled by a barbarous and quarrelsome race of savages. . .

Including men, women, and children, the aboriginal population of the whole peninsula probably but little exceeded at any one time ten thousand souls. . .

Commencing at the south, we find the extremity of the peninsula divided into two independent provinces, one called Tegesta on the shores of the Atlantic, the other and most important on the west or Gulf coast possessed by the Caloosa tribe. . .

North of the province of . . . [the Caloosa tribe], throughout the country around the Hillsboro river, and from it probably to the Withlacooche, and easterly to

the Ocklawaha, all the tribes appear to have been under the domination of one ruler. . . .

The powerful chief Vitachuco . . . seems, in connection with his two brothers, to have ruled over the rolling pine lands and broad fertile savannas now included in Marion and Alachua counties. . . .

The rich hammocks that border the upper St. Johns and the flat pine woods that stretch away on either side of this river, as far south as the latitude of Cape Canaveral, were at the time of the first settlement of the country under the control of a chief called by the Spanish Utina. . .

Soturiba (Sotoriva, Satouriona) was a powerful chief, claiming the territory around the mouth of the St. Johns. . .

The Floridians were physically a large, well proportioned race, of that light shade of brown termed by the French *olivatre* . . . Their agriculture was of that simple character common to most North American tribes. . . Their dwellings were collected into a village, circular in form. . . . Most of the houses were mere sheds or log huts thatched with the leaf of the palmetto. . .

They worshipped the sun and moon, and in their honor held such simple festivals as are common in the earlier stages of religious development. . .

The name Timuquana . . . was applied to the tongue prevalent in the immediate vicinity of St. Augustine and toward the mouth of the St. Johns. It was also held in estimation as a noble and general language, a sort of *lingua franca*, throughout the peninsula. . .”—Daniel G.

Brinton, *Notes on the Floridian Peninsula* (Joseph Sabin, Philadelphia, 1859), 111 *et seq.*

1513 Juan Ponce de Leon discovered, named and claimed Florida for King Ferdinand of Spain.

1528 Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, treasurer of the Narvaez expedition of Spain, began, near Tampa Bay, his remarkable journey by land to Mexico, passing west of the site of Maitland.

1539 Hernando de Soto, Spanish conquistador, passing through Central Florida, not far from the present site of Maitland, found there "... a great plenty of all things mentioned; and fowls, a multitude of turkeys, kept in pens, and herds of tame deer, that are tended. . ."—Letter of Hernando de Soto written at Tampa Bay 9 July 1539 in *Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto*, edited by E. G. Bourne (Allerton Book Co., New York, 1904), II, 162.

1562 Admiral Jean Ribaut claimed Florida for King Charles IX of France, and described it as a country "the fairest, frutefulest and plesantest of all the worlde . . . the sight of the faire medowes is a pleasure not able to be expressed with tonge . . ."—Jeannette Thurber Connor, *Jean Ribaut* (Florida State Historical Society, DeLand, Fla., 1927), 72.

Two years later Rene de Laudonniere constructed and temporarily occupied Fort Caroline, about six miles above the mouth of the St. Johns River.

1565 Admiral Pedro Menendez de Aviles reestablished Spain's ownership of Florida and founded St. Augustine (oldest city in the United States) for King Philip II, about 100 miles northeast of the present site of Maitland.

1586 Sir Francis Drake, English pirate, destroyed St. Augustine.

1665 Florida's first permanent settlement, St. Augustine, had been established 100 years.

1696 Before this date Spanish Franciscans built a mission near the site of New Smyrna (about fifty miles from the present site of Maitland) to minister to the Jororo Indians. The ruins of this mission constitute one of the significant landmarks of Florida.

1750-75 The Seminoles separated from the Creek Indians along the Chattahoochee River in Georgia and settled in the northern part of Florida.

. . . this handful of people [the Seminoles] possesses a vast territory; all East Florida and the greatest part of West Florida, which being naturally cut and divided into thousands of islets, knolls and eminences, by the innum-

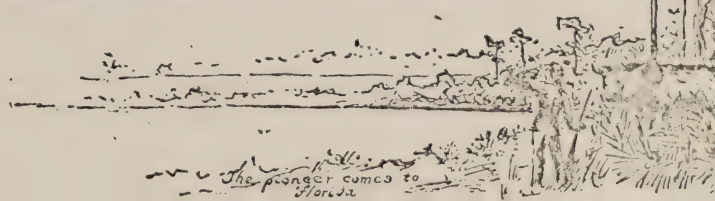
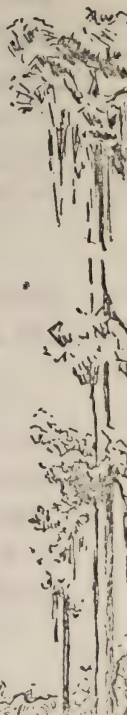
erable rivers, lakes, swamps, vast savannas and ponds, form so many secure retreats and temporary dwelling places, that effectually guard them from any sudden invasions or attacks from their enemies; and being such a swampy, hammocky country furnishes such a plenty and variety of supplies for the nourishment of varieties of animals, that I can venture to assert, that no part of the globe so abounds with wild game or creatures fit for the food of man.—Mark Van Doren, ed., *The Travels of William Bartram (An American Bookshelf)* (Macy-Masius, N. Y., 1928), 182.

1763 By the terms of the Treaty of Paris, Florida became a possession of King George III of England.

1765 Florida's first permanent settlement, St. Augustine, had been established 200 years.

1767 Dr. Andrew Turnbull arrived from the Mediterranean with approximately 1400 Greeks, Italians and Minorcans and settled them on plantations which he named New Smyrna. Many of their descendants make up today a unique part of the population of St. Augustine.

1769 William Bartram, first native American botanist, friend of Benjamin Franklin and official botanist to his Majesty, King George III, for Florida when it was



an English possession, made a botanical survey of the peninsula in the course of which he discovered the Royal Palm. His *Journal* of this trip is noted for both its content and style.

1775 English Loyalists from several of the thirteen colonies revolting from England began arriving in Florida in response to Governor Tonyn's invitation. They eventually totalled several thousand.

When news that the Declaration of Independence had been adopted reached Florida, Samuel Adams and John Hancock were burnt in effigy on the plaza of St. Augustine. Among American leaders who were imprisoned in San Marcos Fort (now Ft. Marion) was Christopher Gadsden whose health was seriously impaired because of close confinement.

1783 By the terms of the Treaty of Paris, Florida reverted to the ownership of King Charles III of Spain.

1821 Florida became, by cession from Spain, territory of the United States. President James Monroe appointed General Andrew Jackson its military governor. Soon, pioneers from the nearby states began seeking opportunities in this newly acquired southern territory of the United States.

1822 The site of Maitland was included in St. Johns County. The seat of its government was St. Augustine.

1823 The lands surrounding the site of Maitland were included in the area reserved for the exclusive use of Seminoles according to the Treaty of Ft. Moultrie, signed by Gov. W. P. DuVal, Col. James Gadsden and Bernardo Segui for the United States, and thirty-two Seminole chiefs. The treaty provided cash and annuities for the Seminoles and exacted a promise from them to remain in central and southern Florida.

1824 The site of Maitland was included in the newly formed Mosquito County.

1825 LaFayette became one of the largest landowners in Florida by the gift from Congress of a township near Tallahassee about 280 miles northwest of the site of Maitland.

1830 Population of Florida: 34,730.

1832 The Treaty of Payne's Landing was signed. According to the interpretation of this treaty by officials of the United States, the Seminoles, under certain conditions, agreed to remove from Florida.

John James Audubon, the naturalist, studied the bird

and animal life of Florida and on one field trip came within thirty miles of the present site of Maitland. Sixty years later the Florida Audubon Society was founded in Maitland.

1834 W. P. DuVal (1784-1854) completed twelve years of notable service as first civil governor of the Territory of Florida. Among the achievements of his administration were the peaceable removal of the Seminoles to Central Florida and the creation of the first (1831) Board of Education of Florida. Washington Irving described DuVal's early life in *The Early Experiences of Ralph Ringwood in Woolfert's Roost*, (1865).

1835 The war between the Seminoles and affiliated tribes and the United States began when the Indians refused to emigrate.

1838 November 1-15. Fort Maitland was established by Lt. Col. Alexander C. W. Fanning, U. S. A., and was named in honor of Captain William Seton Maitland, U. S. A. The name of Lake Fumcheliga, which in the Seminole dialect indicated "Muskmelon Place", was changed, probably, to "Lake Maitland" at this time.

1838-39 A constitution for Florida was drawn up by a special convention at St. Joseph.

1840 Population of Florida: 54,477.

1842 The Seminole Indian War was brought to a temporary close.

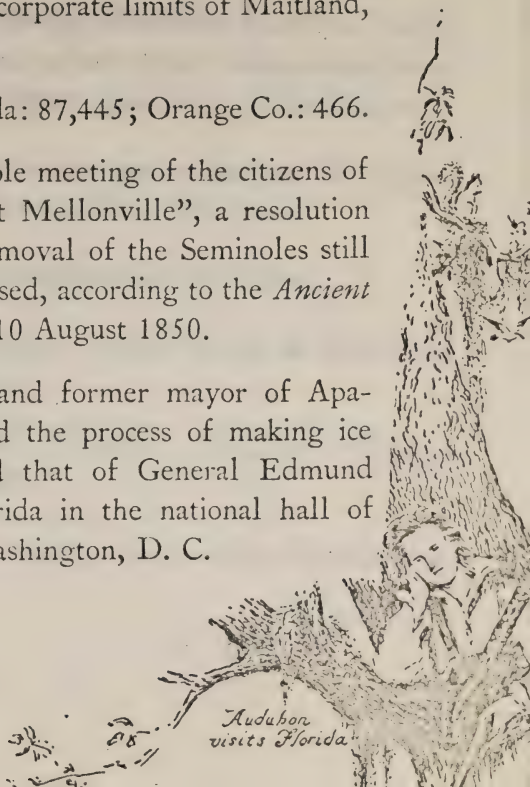
1845 Florida was admitted to statehood. The name of the county in which the present site of Maitland was located, was changed from "Mosquito" to "Orange".

1846 A survey of Section 36 of Township 21 South, Range 29 East, Orange County, containing lands included in the present corporate limits of Maitland, was executed by C. C. Tracy.

1850 Population of Florida: 87,445; Orange Co.: 466.

"At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Orange County, convened at Mellonville", a resolution calling for the immediate removal of the Seminoles still remaining in Florida was passed, according to the *Ancient City*, (St. Augustine, Fla.), 10 August 1850.

John Gorrie, physician and former mayor of Apalachicola, Florida, discovered the process of making ice artificially. His statue and that of General Edmund Kirby Smith represent Florida in the national hall of fame (Statuary Hall) at Washington, D. C.



Audubon
visits Florida

- 1858 Despite the official close of the Seminole War in 1842, minor outbreaks by small bands of Indians who remained in the Everglades occurred in 1849, 1852, 1855, 1856 and 1858. In his message of 22 November 1858, Governor Perry stated "But for the prompt and efficient service of the State troops in 1855 and 1856 South Florida would have been depopulated."—*Journal of the Legislature of Florida*.
- 1860 Population of Florida: 140,424; Orange County: 987.
- 1861-65 Florida, having withdrawn from the United States, was, as one of the Confederate States of America, in a state of war against the United States.
- 1865 Florida's first permanent settlement, St. Augustine, had been established 300 years.
- 1868 Florida was readmitted to the Union.
- 1869 The first Orange County Board of Education was organized.
- 1870 Population of Florida: 187,748; Orange County: 2,195.

Conditions of the country surrounding Maitland as

described by the *Florida Agriculturist* of 18 February 1880:

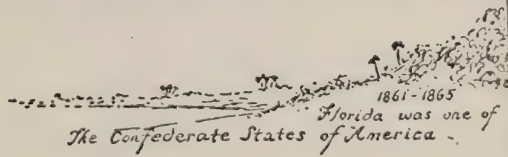
Ten years ago Orange Co. was a vast wilderness with a few farms scattered over the country . . . The principal business of the inhabitants was the raising of cattle. They discouraged immigrants from settling among them. They cultivated small areas of corn, cotton, cane and potatoes. Two small hamlets, Fort Reed and Orlando, were the only towns in the Co. . . . Orange culture had received but little attention, the Gwyn and Hughey groves being the largest in the county . . . The number of registered voters was 139 and it was a difficult matter to get enough jurors to make up the panels. . .

General Henry Shelton Sanford, former U. S. Minister to Belgium, founded the city of Sanford about fifteen miles from Maitland.

1871 Orange County had six public schools with about 150 pupils.

1872 January 2. "Lake Maitland" was established as a United States post office. Christopher Columbus Beasley was the postmaster.

James Erwin Hill, of South Carolina, accompanied by his four sons, G. W., T. J., S. B., and C. H., settled on the north side of Lake Hope where he built a log cabin.



1873 May 9. The first deed was granted to property in what is now Maitland as follows:

That the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, for and in consideration of the sum of \$1.00 per acre . . . sold to George H. Packwood the following lands, to wit: S W $\frac{1}{4}$ of N W $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 25, in Township 21 South of Range 29 East, containing 39 $\frac{59}{100}$ acres; . . . To have and to hold . . .—Deed Book "A", p. 495, Clerk's Office, Orange County, Orlando, Fla.

George H. Packwood built a large hall which was for many years the center of the business and social life of the village. In its auditorium were held the town meetings, church services, dances, and other community activities. Dramatic productions were produced here which drew audiences from many parts of Central Florida. It was also equipped with a skating rink.

Henry S. Kedney of Minnesota, a friend of Bishop Whipple, made Maitland his home and developed a large orange grove. In 1885 he sold it and with the proceeds built the original San Juan Hotel in Orlando, then the largest brick structure south of Jacksonville. He also helped organize in Orlando the Citizens Bank which later merged with the present First National. His last days were passed on a plantation near Vera Cruz, Mexico.

1874 "Major" Bolling Robertson Swoope, a Confederate veteran of Virginia, purchased land in Maitland and later planted a grove on Lake Minnehaha. He served many years as Superintendent of the South Florida Railroad.

Isaac Vanderpool acquired land in Maitland.

At Lake Maitland we have had a monthly service and a congregation of between 30 and 40 persons. A lot of ten or twelve acres has been given us between two beautiful lakes, and we were ready to commence building, with money enough subscribed to build a little church, but just at that time the mill was destroyed, and we could not obtain the necessary lumber. Seeing now that there is nothing else we can do we are about building a log house, hoping thereafter to do something better.—Report of Rev. F. R. Holeman, Missionary at Upper St. Johns River Mission, in *Journal of the Proceedings of the 1874 Annual Council, Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Florida*.

1875 A patent was granted from the U. S. Government for $N\frac{1}{2}$ of $SE\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36, Township 21 South of Range 29 East (and other lands) to C. C. Beasley. He built the first house in what is now Maitland. It was sold in 1883 to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Woodward; in 1906 to Mrs. S. D. Banks; in 1920 to Mr. and Mrs. James Doig; and in 1929 to the present owner, E. S. Fownes.



Dr. Clement C. Haskell of Boston moved to Maitland and engaged in the citrus industry. In 1879 he, E. W. Henck and others organized a company to build a railroad from Sanford to Tampa. General U. S. Grant turned the first spadeful of dirt in the construction 12 January 1880. The Plant Investment Co. completed the railroad to Tampa in 1885. Dr. Haskell remained treasurer until 1892.

It became generally accepted throughout Central Florida that orange growing could be developed into a profitable industry.

Hon. Lewis Lawrence, capitalist and philanthropist, of Utica, N. Y., made Maitland his winter home and developed two model orange groves.

Louis Wise, the postmaster, kept a small canteen. •

"Captain" Joshua C. Eaton of Maine, retired paymaster of the Navy, arrived in Maitland and built a home on Lake Catherine.

Mr. C. H. Hall, of Chicago, established a winter home near the site of Fort Maitland. He purchased an orange grove, gave land for the erection of the Episcopal Church and later presented a scholarship to Rollins Col-

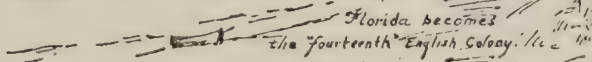
lege. He was accompanied by his son, Mr. Edward R. Hall, banker of Chicago, who, thirty years later, returned to establish his permanent home on the west end of Lake Maitland, having in the interim enjoyed many winter vacations in Maitland.

John Bigelow purchased property on the south side of Lake Maitland (now Winter Park), built a large house and developed a grove and extensive gardens, which he named "Fluvana". Later it was known as "Sunnyside". After he was killed by lightning in the cupola of his home the property was sold for \$53,000 to John Turner Hapwood of Keltan Hall, Stamford, England, and occupied by Aubrey Hapwood. In 1902 the estate was purchased by William Chase Temple. The present (1935) owner is Dr. B. J. Green.

1876 The first business building in Maitland was erected by N. J. Bayard.

Isaac Vanderpool brought his bride to start life in Maitland.

Maitland was laid out as a town and the oak trees were planted by Isaac Vanderpool, H. S. Kedney, George H. Packwood and Dr. Richard Packwood.



Florida becomes
the fourteenth English Colony.

1877 The Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota, bought land on Lawrence Avenue, erected a winter home and occupied it through 1901. It is now "Casa Mia", the home of Miss Elizabeth C. McConnell.

Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson, C. S. A., son of U. S. Senator Alfred Iverson, and who captured Maj. Gen. George Stoneman, U.S.A. (later Governor of California) during the last (1864) Confederate victory in Georgia, purchased land in Maitland and made it his home. He built "Greenwood Lodge" on the site of the present home of Mrs. S. B. Hill. Mrs. Iverson (the former Mrs. Adela Branham, educator and musician) and Miss Ellen Howe Judson conducted a seminary here for a number of years. Later, Miss Judson married Major William R. Brown, who had taken a homestead in Maitland.

This place was later occupied by Frank H. Potter, (son of Bishop Alonzo Potter and half-brother of Bishop Henry C. Potter) and Mrs. Potter (granddaughter of Francis Scott Key).

1878 Brig. Gen. Edmond T. Sturdivant, C.S.A., of Alabama, took up a homestead on Lake-of-the-Woods and later built "Rosedale".

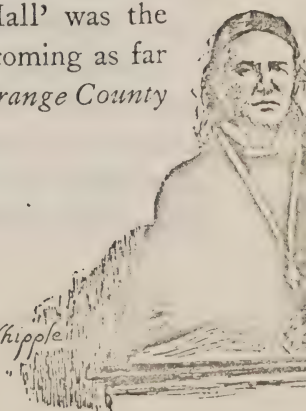
The Park House, later (1902) the Maitland Inn, was

erected by James M. Willcox, capitalist of Philadelphia, who spent many winters there and who built the Catholic Church. This hotel attracted many distinguished visitors including Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of the President; Julia Ward Howe; Frederick Storr, magazine illustrator; Julia C. R. Dorr, author; William Drysdale, novelist, and other notables. It was the center of much social life.

After the Maitland Inn was burned in 1916, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Harter built a home on the picturesque site. Mr. H. P. Bonties, former President of Claflin's in New York, bought the property in 1927, enlarged the house and developed extensive gardens. He and Mrs. Bonties (the former Mrs. Cornelia Mendsen) now occupy it as their winter home.

1879 "Mr. Edward Turner started a general store on the ground floor of the 'Hall' in 1879 before the railroad made its appearance. At that time the church services were held in the 'Hall', the first churches being the Methodist and the Catholic. The 'Hall' was the center for all the social gatherings, people coming as far as Apopka to occasional gatherings."—*The Orange County Citizen*, (Orlando, Fla.), 25 July 1911.

Bishop Whipple



Judge Bolling Baker, Auditor of the Treasury Department of the Confederate States, with rank of Major, made his home in Maitland.

Dr. R. H. Nevins, brother of Mrs. Edward MacDowell, made Maitland his home and erected "one of the largest and finest houses in South Florida" "to the west of Lake Seminary and northeast of Lakes Faith, Hope and Charity." He operated a large saw mill at Mayo, and an ice plant at Woodbridge, both communities being near Maitland. Mrs. E. M. Massey, formerly of Canada, later purchased and occupied this estate.

1880 "Now we have 45 public schools and several private schools of high grades [in Orange County]. The South Florida Seminary at Apopka prepares students to enter college. In place of two post offices [existing ten years before] there are 31, having at several points a daily mail. A telegraph line passes through the county with an office at Sanford . . . The transportation facilities are rapidly increasing, there being some 15 arrivals of steamers at Sanford weekly, and a semi-weekly steamer on the Wikiwa to Clay Springs. A railroad is being constructed from Volusia to Fort Mason on Lake Eustis, with a locomotive upon the completed portion. Other railroads are in process of construction. Three weekly newspapers are well sustained in the county.

A company has purchased machinery to dredge a canal 30 ft. wide from Lake Apopka to Lake Dora. . . Orange groves varying from 1/2 acres to 125 acres are numerous . . ."—*Orangeland*, Sherman Adams, editor, (Orlando, Fla.), 1883-84.

Population of Florida: 269,493; Orange County: 6,618.

July 1. The South Florida Railroad was completed from Sanford to Maitland.

The Methodist Church was organized under the leadership of the Rev. Robert H. Barnett who served as the first pastor. The Church was disbanded in 1929.

1881 Frank Adams of New York established a winter home on a tract of 130 acres on the north shore of Lake Maitland and set out and developed what became one of the outstanding citrus groves in Florida.

The sale of 4,000,000 acres of state lands to Hamilton Disston and associates for 25c per acre helped refinance the state government, brought new settlers to Florida and laid the foundations for the present development.

Dr. Albigen W. Kingsley, of Elizabeth, N. J., established a winter home, "Under Oaks", on the north shore

of Lake Maitland. Since his death it has been occupied by his children, Lewis W. Kingsley, Miss Mary J. Kingsley and Miss Caroline P. Kingsley and his great niece, Miss Grace Kingsley.

When President Arthur visited Maitland two years later, Dr. Kingsley, a staunch Republican, joined the procession to greet the Chief Executive. An accident occurred at that time which was reported in the *New York Daily Tribune* of 10 April 1883 as follows: "... Dr. Kingsley, an elderly man, and his daughter [Miss Caroline P. Kingsley] were thrown [from their conveyance], Dr. Kingsley being painfully wrenched between the shoulders." Dr. Kingsley was taken immediately to the Rogers House, (now the Virginia Inn) where he remained until his recovery. Although Miss Kingsley was riding with her father, she was not thrown and therefore escaped injury.

St. Mary of the Nativity Church (Roman Catholic), which had been built by James M. Willcox, was deeded to the Rt. Rev. John Moore, Bishop of Florida. Later his congregation was combined with that of Orlando and the property was sold. In 1919 Miss Anna B. Treat bought the building and reconstructed it into a home for her mother, her sister and herself.

The work of building the new church [Church of the Good Shepherd] which Bishop Whipple has so generously con-

tributed for, has been undertaken by Mr. McGuire, a builder from the North, who is now engaged upon the church in Sanford and expects to begin ours within a few days. The cost of the proposed building will be \$1800. The designs are by Haight of New York and are strikingly picturesque and churchly . . . Maitland is singularly free from sectarian spirit . . .—Report of Rev. Charles W. Ward, missionary in charge of Maitland and adjacent points, in *Journal of the Proceedings of the 1881 Annual Council, Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Florida*.

In his report of the following year Mr. Ward stated that the structure had not yet been begun.

1882 William H. Waterhouse came to Maitland from Greenport, N. Y. He erected the houses occupied by the Halls, Bronsons, Johnstons and others. Later he served for 36 years as councilman.

April 8. Winter Park was founded by Loring A. Chase and Oliver E. Chapman.

Orange County had 78 public schools with 3,718 pupils.

H. B. Plant organized extensive railroad and steamship lines in Florida and later constructed the Tampa Bay Hotel at a cost estimated at \$2,500,000. He was

Church of the
Good Shepherd
now stands three blocks
west of site of
Fort Maitland



chiefly responsible for establishing the West Coast of Florida as a winter resort.

May 16. The Presbyterian Church of ten members was organized by the Rev. W. G. F. Wallace, Evangelist. A building was constructed the following year. The Church soon gained strength during the eleven-year pastorate of the Rev. S. V. McCorkle, a Princeton graduate. Among noted attendants and supporters during the early days was Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of the President.

"Maitland is a scattered little hamlet, comprising four or five business houses, and enjoys the distinction of possessing the finest public hall in the State (Packwood Hall)."—George M. Barbour, *Florida for Tourists, Invalids and Settlers*, (1882).

1883 March 17. The Church of the Good Shepherd was consecrated by Bishop Whipple.

Society [in Maitland] is excellent, people of means and culture from all parts of the Union making their homes here, and there is as much freedom of thought and action as in any other part of the country.—*Orangeland*, (Orlando, Fla.), 1883-84.

Lewis Lawrence, Isaac Vanderpool and J. C. Eaton established Eatonville, one mile southwest of Maitland,

and induced the negroes of Maitland to move there. The negroes had previously made their headquarters at Lake Lily, known then as "St. John's Hole", where the women did their laundry.

This unique negro town of Eatonville was named for J. C. Eaton, first mayor of Maitland, and has always been owned and controlled by negroes. At one time they maintained their own newspaper.

A remarkable product of Eatonville is Zora Hurston, daughter of the pastor of the Baptist Church there. She was trained at the Hungerford School, Howard University and was graduated from Barnard College of Columbia University. The two books she has thus far published, *Jonah's Gourd Vine*, (1934), and *Mules and Men*, (1935), have received wide-spread commendation as interpretations of negro folk-lore in fiction form.

She was awarded a fellowship by the Guggenheim Foundation in 1936 to enable her to go to the West Indies to gather material for books on authentic negro folk-life and in particular to make a study of magic practiced there.

Mr. Lewis Lawrence gave a building to the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Eatonville and in grateful appreciation the congregation "canonized" him. A photograph of the "saint" (Mr. Lawrence) occupies a

conspicuous position in the center of the chancel. The church is known as the "St. Lawrence Church".

Three Florida bishops, those of the Roman Catholic, the Protestant Episcopal and the Methodist churches, conducted services in their respective Maitland edifices on the fourth Sunday in Lent.

April 9. President Chester A. Arthur's "train stopped at Maitland, where the party left the car to visit Mr. Lawrence's orange grove near the station, afterward taking a carriage for another grove a mile from the station. . ."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, 10 April 1883.

An amusing reference to the President's visit to Maitland appeared in the *New York Sun* of 11 April 1883, in which Secretary of the Navy Chandler was severely criticized for his participation in the Hayes-Tilden election scandal in Florida seven years before:

The only stirring incident thus far recorded by the reporters who accompany the President's party in Florida is the mishap to Mr. William E. Chandler, who tumbled out of the wagon that was conveying him and his fortunes from Maitland to Winter Park. For a second, or perhaps only for the fraction of a second, this member of the Administration was in bodily peril, his legs nearer the sky than his head. Fortunately, when he alighted it was in such a manner that the shock fell upon the muscles of

the cheek and chin, and the Secretary therefore escaped serious injury.

Trifling as was the accident, it is ominous. In the brief moment of peril, when Mr. Chandler was in the air over the wagon wheels, certain memories and thoughts must have rushed through his mind with the force, fulness, and intensity peculiar to such crises. If Mr. Chandler is at all superstitious he cannot, while he remains in Florida, ride in a wagon, in a railway car, or in any other vehicle without uneasiness. He cannot step into a rowboat without terror; he cannot see lightning in a thunder cloud without apprehension; he cannot contemplate the yawning jaws of an alligator without shuddering.

This is Mr. Chandler's first visit to Florida, we believe, since 1876. On Nov. 7 of that year he was at home in Concord, working the wards for Hayes and Wheeler. Early on the morning of Nov. 8 he was at the Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Tilden was elected; everybody had gone home. News came to the committee rooms that the Republican candidates lacked only one vote. Chandler's acute intellect immediately pierced the situation and understood its possibilities. He got no sleep that night. On his own responsibility he sent despatches to Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Oregon, exhorting the party managers to claim everything. The same hint was given to the leading Republican newspaper in this city. From that night until the day when Aliunde Joe Bradley gave the decisive vote for the Fraud,

the progress of the conspiracy was continuous; and when it became necessary for somebody to go to Florida to superintend the manipulation by which the vote of the State was taken from Tilden and given to Hayes, Chandler was the man who did the work.

These historic facts must recur to Chandler's mind now that he is again in the stolen State. They must have presented themselves with uncommon vividness when he was pitched head foremost out of the wagon. It is true that, after Hayes had been counted into office, Chandler in a measure repented his services to the Fraud; but partial repentance did not lessen his responsibility. If he believes in earthly retribution, and in the vengeance of inanimate things, he must shrink and shiver every time he puts his foot on Florida soil.

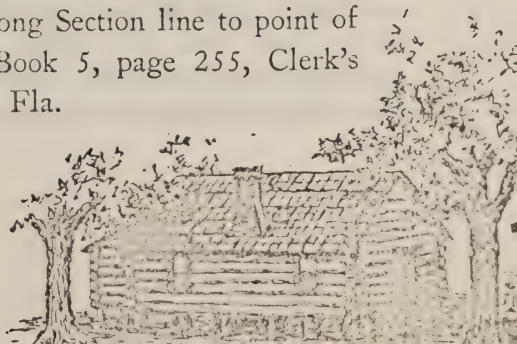
By the way, what is the explanation of Mr. Chandler's irrepressible desire to go to Florida with the President? Not to take rest, for he is as restless as a tumble bug. Not to shoot, for he could not indulge in that sport without endangering the lives of his companions. Not to fish, for he is too uneasy a mortal to enjoy the tranquil pleasures of the rod and line. Not to perfect his plan for building the new steel cruisers by private contract in the yards of his friends, for neither John Roach nor any other of the ironclad patriots builds in that State.

What, then, drew W. E. Chandler to Florida? It is a psychological truth that a horrible fascination sometimes impels a guilty conscience to revisit the scene of a great crime years after its commission.

1884 Miss Emma E. Dart was appointed teacher of the Maitland School. The old log school house being deemed unsafe for occupancy, a small frame house which had been vacated by a negro family was secured to replace it. There was no means of heating it until a kind friend of the children donated a small box stove. About twenty students were enrolled at this time.

1885 July 17. Lake Maitland was incorporated as a town. Mayor: J. C. Eaton; Aldermen: E. Turner, W. H. Waterhouse, G. T. Stith, R. T. Packwood, T. W. Taylor; Clerk and Treasurer: C. F. McCormick; Marshall and Collector: W. A. Morris.

The limits of the town were: "Commencing NW Corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36, Township 21 South of Range 29 East, and running East to Park Lake thence Easterly along the South margin of South Lake to Park Lake to the Maitland Branch connecting Park Lake and Lake Maitland, thence easterly along South margin of Lake Maitland to a point 20 chains east of Range line between Ranges 29 and 30 East, thence due West to the West boundary of Section 25, Township 21 South, Range 29 East, thence due South along Section line to point of beginning."—Miscellaneous Book 5, page 255, Clerk's Office, Orange Co., Orlando, Fla.



Maitland as described in the World's Fair Edition of the *Florida Times-Union* (Jacksonville, Fla.), February, 1885:

The South Florida Railroad was completed from Sanford to Orlando in 1880. The town of Maitland was commenced a few years previous to this date. With competent and obliging merchants it now does a larger business than any other place on this road between Sanford and Orlando. With over 25 miles of Lake front, there are perhaps here more magnificent sites than can be found within the same area at any other place in the State. As a consequence she excels in the number and extent of her orange groves, and in the number of wealthy and refined settlers. She has her railroad magnates, her millionaires, her men of letters, and last, but not least, her men of toil.

It has been roughly estimated that within a radius of two and a half miles from the postoffice of Maitland as a centre, there are considerably over 100,000 orange trees in grove form. When all these shall have come into full bearing, at the very lowest estimate, the annual incomes will greatly exceed \$1,000,000.

Among the industries of this place is an ice-factory, supplying ice at most reasonable rates all the way to Tampa . . . a stock farm . . . stocked with Jerseys, full and graded, and with other breeds. . .

With one fine hotel and good boarding house conveniences there is no reason why one may not be comfortably entertained here. With two livery stables and boats upon every lake, there is no reason why one may

not interest himself in exploring the beauties and other features of general interest here.

If visitors would find an innocent amusement at night for themselves and families, there is to be found here a well-organized skating rink, in one of the largest and best halls of the county . . . If they should want to patronize one of the modern bar-rooms, they must go elsewhere. If, however, they would patronize the Sacred Altar of Christian religion, five churches open wide their doors. . .

In Orange County Court House were filed records of the Plat of Clark's Addition to the Town of Lake Maitland, lying in Section 36, Township 21 South of Range 29 East.—Plat Book "A", Clerk's Office, Orange County, Orlando, Florida.

H. M. Flagler, capitalist and promoter, began building the vast railroad and hotel empire, including the elaborate Ponce de Leon Hotel in St. Augustine, which soon transformed the East Coast of Florida into a world famous resort.

Land was acquired by J. C. Eaton and Isaac Vanderpool, as trustees, for a town cemetery.

November 4. Rollins College, Florida's oldest institution of higher education, was opened in Winter Park.

1885-88 *The Maitland Courier*, an eight page newspaper, "the fourteenth paper in Orange County", was first published 3 December 1885 by C. F. Townsend, proprietor, ("An independent newspaper devoted to the best interests of Maitland and vicinity.")

1887 Isaac Vanderpool was elected mayor.

1888 William B. Jackson was elected mayor. He was a New Yorker who, upon his arrival in Maitland several years before this date, purchased "The Oaks" estate on Lake Faith from George Dawson and enlarged it as his winter home.

H. A. Scandrett, later President of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific R. R. Co., spent the winter in Maitland with his grandfather, Bishop Whipple, and pursued special studies in Rollins College.

1890 Edward Turner was elected mayor.

Population of Florida: 391,422; Orange County: 12,582.

Louis F. Dommerich, New York business leader, trustee and benefactor of Rollins College, bought a large tract of land, including an orange grove on Lake Minnehaha, from Major B. R. Swoope, which he developed as "Hiawatha Grove" into one of Florida's most beautiful

winter estates, noted particularly for its azalea gardens. The house was remodeled in 1928 and is the winter home of Mr. Dommerich's children, Mrs. Reinhard Siedenburgh and the Messrs. Otto L., A. L. and L. W. Dommerich.

Bishop Whipple of Maitland preached before a large congregation at Westminster Abbey, London.

1891 Eleazar Boynton, merchant of Medford, Mass., later (1895-98) President of the Blackstone National Bank, made Maitland his winter home and built for that purpose "Chadbourne Hall" on Lake Catherine. This home was later occupied by his son, E. P. Boynton, brother of the noted preacher, Nehemiah Boynton. In 1920 this property was purchased by Dr. K. E. Kilbourne of Detroit, who leased it in 1933 to Winston Churchill and Robert Herrick, novelists.

1892 "Mr. Isaac Vanderpool, nearest the depot and fronting the side track, has erected and opened to a lively traffic, one of the neatest and best arranged packing houses in the state."—*Gate City Chronicle*, Special Maitland Edition (Sanford, Fla.), 11 March 1892.

There are two good hotels, the Park House, at the lower end of town, between Lake Catherine and Park Lake, and the Maitland House, near the depot, and having Lake Sybelia in its rear. The Park House is this year managed by Mr. John F. Johnston (from Appleton, Wisconsin).

The Maitland House has been kept for several years by Mr. and Mrs. William Pringle. . .

Maitland is noted for its high moral and religious standard, there being no bar rooms nor drunken loafers in the place. The people are industrious, respectable and peaceable, neighborhood difficulties seldom occurring. It has a neat schoolhouse, in which an excellent public school is taught by Miss Lizzie Baker, daughter of the late Judge Baker.

There are three church buildings, two of which, the Presbyterian and the Episcopal are quite handsome. The Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Gaines is pastor, is located at the extreme upper end of the town, while the Methodist Church, with Parsonage, is near the business center, and is under the pastoral charge of Rev. E. K. Whidden, a talented young preacher.

The Church of the Good Shepherd, which is at the extreme lower end of the town, is better known as the Memorial Church erected by the venerable and beloved Bishop H. B. Whipple of Minnesota, and his now sainted wife, in honor of their deceased son. It is a handsome Gothic structure, situated in a thrifty young orange grove, and with attractive grounds on which an elegant two-story rectory stands.

Directly across the street the Bishop has his own lovely winter home, and most of the services held in the church are conducted by him. As the popular Park House is but a few steps from the Church of the Good Shepherd, it seldom lacks a large congregation or financial support

during the winter seasons. *Gate City Chronicle*, Special Maitland Edition (Sanford, Fla.), 11 March 1892.

1893 John J. Heard was appointed postmaster. He later organized the Heard National Bank, which was one of the largest banks in Florida.

1894 S. B. Hill was elected mayor.

1895 The "Great Freeze" temporarily crippled the citrus industry.

1896 Sherman Newton Bronson, formerly of Marquette, Mich., cousin of Louisa May Alcott, was elected mayor. He was one of the pioneers of Maitland.

William Drysdale, novelist, wrote *The Fast Mail*, a story for boys, with a setting in Maitland and centering about the South Florida Railroad's train which passed through the town at 7:30 p. m.

Mrs. L. F. Dommerich established the Maitland Library.

Bicyclists were prohibited by ordinance from exceeding the speed limit of eight miles per hour on streets and sidewalks.

1899 William B. Jackson was again elected mayor.

Mrs. S. N. Bronson founded the Maitland Branch of

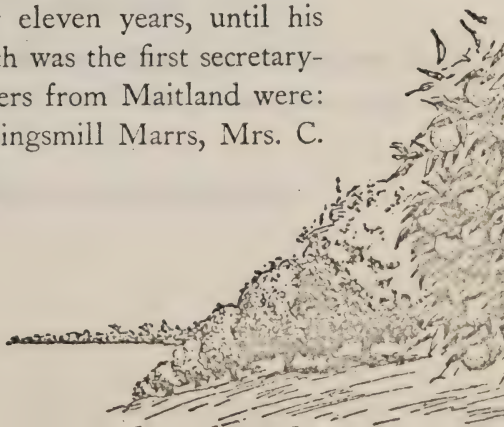
the Needlework Guild of America, the first in Florida. She was succeeded as President in 1926 by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. R. P. Bronson.

The Robert Hungerford Industrial School, for negroes, was founded with a benefaction from E. C. Hungerford as a memorial to his son. This School was developed in its early days with funds raised by Booker T. Washington, and more lately, by the Rev. Richard Wright.

1900 Population of Florida: 528,542; Orange County: 11,374; Lake Maitland: 136.

March 2. The Florida Audubon Society was founded at "Hiawatha Grove", the Dommerich Estate, and was incorporated two years later. The first president was Bishop H. B. Whipple, who died before the first annual meeting.

Mr. L. F. Dommerich succeeded him and remained at the head of the Society for eleven years, until his death in 1912. Mrs. Dommerich was the first secretary-treasurer. Other charter members from Maitland were: Mrs. Isaac Vanderpool, Mrs. Kingsmill Marrs, Mrs. C. H. Hall, Mrs. S. N. Bronson.



- 1901 May 9. The name of the post office was changed from "Lake Maitland" to "Maitland".
- 1903 George Randall was elected mayor.
- 1904 J. F. Johnston determined from 75 soundings the maximum depth of Lake Maitland as 26 feet and the average depth as 16 feet.
- 1905 M. K. Fletcher was elected mayor.
- 1907 Under the leadership of Miss Elizabeth Boynton, funds for the erection of a building for, and the endowment of, the library, were raised in memory of the founder of the library, Mrs. Clara J. Dommerich. L. F. Dommerich gave \$3,000 and a similar amount was donated by others, principally C. H. Hall and Mills Ely.
- 1908 Father J. H. Reynaert was elected mayor.
- 1909 George Randall was re-elected mayor.
- 1910 The population of Florida: 752,619; Orange County: 19,107; Maitland: 157.
- C. H. Galloway built the Maitland Telephone Exchange, operating it with his father under the name of "B. A. Galloway & Son".
- 1911 B. A. Galloway was elected mayor.

1912 S. B. Hill was re-elected mayor.

C. H. Galloway, who built the Winter Park Telephone Exchange, purchased his father's interest in the Maitland Exchange, and in 1913 consolidated it with the Winter Park Exchange, forming the present Winter Park Telephone Co., which serves Maitland, Winter Park and surrounding towns.

1913 W. B. Willett, who had come from England to Maitland in 1886, was elected mayor.

Mr. James H. Hirsch, former Alderman and Park Commissioner of Chicago, purchased the Thurston home and developed it into a beautiful estate "Glencoe", on Lake Eulalia.

Mrs. Hirsch, a national leader in clubs for women, continued her able leadership in this field by organizing and directing the work of the Florida Federation of Music Clubs and other local and state organizations. Upon her death in 1935 the park surrounding Lake Lily, for the beautification of which she was largely responsible, was named the Anna M. Hirsch Memorial Park.

1914 S. B. Hill was again elected mayor.

An electric light system was built by James H. Hirsch

and C. H. Galloway, operating under the name of "Galloway & Hirsch". Mr. Galloway later purchased Mr. Hirsch's interest and operated under the name of "The Public Utilities Company".

1915 Florida's oldest permanent settlement, St. Augustine, had been established 350 years.

"Captain" William H. Johnston, a winter resident from Michigan, purchased the E. C. Hungerford place.

1916 The Maitland Inn was burned. A number of the guests were accommodated for the remainder of the season in Altamonte Springs where Mrs. Maxwell McIntyre hospitably converted her large home into a temporary hotel.

Harold Bourne was elected mayor.

1917 B. A. Galloway was re-elected mayor.

1920 Population of Florida: 968,470; Orange County: 19,890; Maitland: 172.

Kenneth N. McPherson came to Maitland from England and entered the citrus industry.

1921 J. H. Hill, son of S. B. Hill, was elected mayor. The town charter was revised. Plans were made for public improvements. Woodbridge, an

early settlement on Lake Seminary, was incorporated in the Town of Maitland.

1922 Elmer H. Johnson, well-known sportsman, purchased a site on the southern shore of Lake Maitland which he and Mrs. Johnson developed into a picturesque winter home, "Golden Glow".

1923 J. A. Brown was elected mayor. Public improvements were voted.

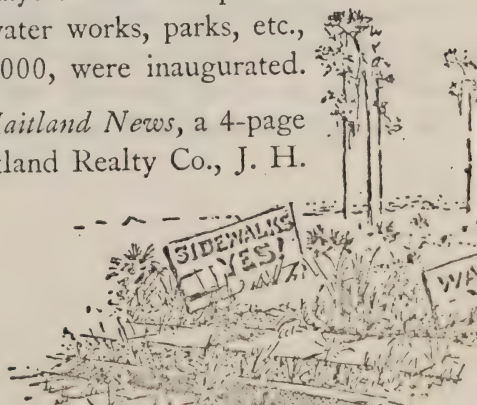
1924 C. H. Galloway sold the electric light system to Florida Public Service Company which now furnishes both gas and electricity to Maitland.

1925 The Real Estate "Boom" reached its peak in Florida and in the words of Ida M. Tarbell, "was a continuous stretch of benevolent devastation."

1926 William W. Long, former city editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, and former Representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature, made Maitland his home.

E. A. Upmeyer was elected mayor. Public improvements, including street paving, water works, parks, etc., at a cost of approximately \$200,000, were inaugurated.

On April 12 appeared *The Maitland News*, a 4-page newspaper published by the Maitland Realty Co., J. H.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

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Hill, President. After the second issue it was changed from a bi-weekly to a weekly, with Miss Anna B. Treat as editor and business manager. The last issue appeared on 1 June 1927, with J. H. Hill as editor and business manager.

The Bank of Maitland was organized but it remained open a short time only.

A new school building known as the "Hill School" was named in honor of S. B. Hill who gave the land for it.

A volunteer Fire Department was organized with a chief, two assistant chiefs, and nine regular firemen. A fire truck was soon purchased.

The Episcopal Rectory was remodeled for the occupancy of the Rt. Rev. John D. Wing, Bishop Coadjutor of South Florida.

Mrs. Kingsmill Marrs, daughter of Mayor Otis Norcross of Boston, early resident of Maitland and a charter member of the Florida Audubon Society, left in her will \$25,000 to the National Ass'n of Audubon Societies and \$6,000 to the Hungerford School of Eatonville.

1927 S. B. Hill (1857-1927), pioneer builder of the community, died. He was a graduate of the East Florida Seminary and of the Vanderbilt University Law School and studied citrus culture in Italy. He served as president of the first Citrus Exchange of Maitland and held many public offices of trust.

F. Allison Adams, journalist, and son of Frank Adams, was elected mayor and served four consecutive terms in the course of which the financial condition of the town was reorganized and taxes were lowered.

An official song for Maitland was written by Mrs. Isaac Vanderpool and adopted by the Chamber of Commerce.

1928 Daniel J. Cogan of Brooklyn made Maitland his home and in 1936 was elected mayor.

1929 Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Fownes of Pittsburgh purchased the first (1875) dwelling site in Maitland, originally owned by C. C. Beasley, adjoining the site of Fort Maitland on Lake Maitland and developed it as "Casa Jaed" into one of the most beautiful winter estates in central Florida.

1930 Population of Florida: 1,468,211; Orange County: 49,737; Maitland: 511.

1931 W. F. Gillies was elected mayor.

1932 Andre Smith, noted etcher, became a winter resident of Maitland.

C. J. Woodward was elected mayor.

1933 Arthur Guiterman, poet, spent the winter in Maitland.

The Town's bonded indebtedness was reduced during the preceding two years from \$113,000 to \$74,000.

S. B. Hill, Jr., was appointed Clerk-Treasurer-Tax Assessor, a position which he still holds.

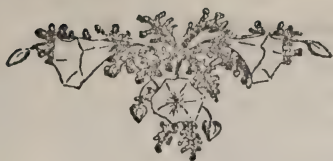
1934 The Baptist Church was organized and the former Methodist Church building was procured for its use.

1935 March 2. At the 35th anniversary meeting of the Florida Audubon Society held at "Hiawatha Grove", the Dommerich family dedicated a beautiful bird bath to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Dommerich, founders of the Society.

March 14. The site of Fort Maitland was marked by the Fort Maitland Committee.

July 18. A celebration with fish-fry, out-of-door

sports and addresses, of the 50th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Maitland was held on the shore of Lake Sybelia, the organizing committee consisting of J. H. Hill, S. B. Hill, Jr., and F. B. Stone.





Bronze plaque on coquina base marking the site of Fort Maitland. It was dedicated 14 March 1935, exactly one hundred years to the month after Captain Maitland came to Florida to enter the Seminole Indian War.

WILLIAM SETON MAITLAND

ONE hundred years ago, in 1835, there came to Florida a man whose memory is preserved in the name of a fort, a lake and a town, not one of which he ever saw. A New Yorker, trained at West Point for the military career he followed, this man was Captain Maitland, whose heroic service in the Seminole Indian War was terminated by death at the far too early age of thirty-nine.

William Seton Maitland¹ was born in New York City 3 June 1798, the son of James and Eliza Maitland

¹The Family of Maitland in Lauderdale, Scotland, of which Ian Colin Maitland, 15th Earl of Lauderdale, is the present head, is very distinguished and has been seated at Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, in the County of Berwick, for nearly eight centuries.

Noted members of the Family have been Sir Richard Maitland, the "Blind Knight of Thirlestane," who successfully defended his fort at Lauder against Edward I of England and who was a devoted adherent of Sir William Wallace, Regent of Scotland, and of King Robert the Bruce; Sir William Maitland of Lethington, devoted friend and counsellor of the ill-fated Mary, Queen of Scots; John, 1st Earl of Lauderdale, Statesman; and John, 2nd Earl and Duke of Lauderdale, at one time virtually the ruler of Scotland.

The Family has been famous in politics and the fighting service for centuries. General Sir Thomas Maitland, originator of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, was Governor of Malta for many years during the Napoleonic wars and was aptly named "King Tom of the Mediterranean." It was to his brother, Admiral Maitland, that Napoleon surrendered on board H. M. S. *Bellerophon*. Both the 14th Earl and the present head of the Family served with distinction in the World War, 1914-18.

The present Earl of Lauderdale is descended from a son of the 7th

and was baptized twenty-six days later in Trinity Church, his sponsors being Benjamin Maitland, William M. Seton and Elizabeth Farquhar.² Entering the United

Earl from whom also members of the American branch of the Maitland Family are descended, the 10th, 11th, and 12th Earls having died without leaving male issue.

There is a tradition about the Family to the effect that a curse was laid upon John, Duke of Lauderdale, that no son of an Earl of Lauderdale should inherit the title until the 13th Earl. Curiously, that is what actually happened.

About forty years ago the late Countess of Lauderdale visited Florida in a yacht. While she and her party were anchored near a coast guard station on the East Coast the Countess, not knowing the port, called to a negro on shore and asked its name.

"Fort Lauderdale, ma'am," was his reply. Mystified, she went to her host and asked him what the joke was. He and the other members of the party were so surprised that they went ashore and interviewed the man who led them to a still-standing corner of the old log fort from which the present City of Fort Lauderdale had derived its name. This fort was built in 1838 by Major William Lauderdale, a member of the Maitland Family, who was in command of the U. S. forces in this section of Florida against the Seminole Indians at that time, and the fort was named in his honor. It was later rebuilt on a different site.

In 1926 the late Countess of Lauderdale and the present Earl of Lauderdale (then Lord Thirlestane) went to Fort Lauderdale and presented to the City some stones from the original fort of the Maitland Family at Lauder, Scotland.—Letter to A. J. Hanna from the Earl of Lauderdale, Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, Scotland, 27 February 1936; and Bernard Burke, *Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Peerage and Baronetage* (90th edn., Burke's Peerage, Ltd., London, 1932), 1432 *et. seq.*

²Register of Baptisms of Trinity Parish, 72 Wall St., N. Y. C., I, 351.

States Military Academy on 5 November 1814, at the age of 15 1/2 years, he was graduated twenty-eight in a class of thirty and was commissioned a second lieutenant of the Third Artillery on 1 July 1820.³ For the next fifteen years he served in the United States Army at posts in Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Virginia and Connecticut, in the course of which ⁴ he attained the rank of first lieutenant in the Third Artillery and gained experience in the Artillery School for Practice and in the Ordinance and Topographical Departments.⁵

When General Duncan L. Clinch ⁶ was ordered south in March, 1835, with ten companies of regular troops to cooperate with the officials of the Territory of Florida in the removal of the Seminoles from Florida to a Western reservation, Maitland was a member of the

³ Records of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

⁴ 31 December 1828.

⁵ G. W. Cullum, *Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the U. S. Military Academy* (Houghton Mifflin & Co., N. Y., 1891), 1, 261.

⁶ Duncan Lamont Clinch (1781-1849), a North Carolinian, was appointed First Lieutenant in the 3rd United States Infantry in 1808, and was gradually promoted until he became in 1819 Colonel of the 8th Infantry, and ten years later Brevet Brigadier-General. He resigned from the Army in 1836 and settled on a plantation near St. Mary's, Ga. He was a Whig member of the 28th Congress from Georgia.

expedition and was first stationed at Fort Brooke,⁷ the present site of Tampa, with Company "C" of the Third Artillery.⁸

Maitland's first experience with the Seminoles occurred in April, 1835, at Fort King,⁹ where Ocala is now located, when he was among the officers who attended General Clinch and Indian Agent Wiley Thompson in their council with the leaders of the Seminoles. The

⁷ Fort Brooke, at the head of Tampa Bay, just east of the mouth of the Hillsborough River, was established in 1823. It was named in honor of Brevet Brigadier-General George Mercer Brooke (-1851), who entered the Army in 1808 as First Lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry. He was made Captain in May, 1810, was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant conduct in defense of Fort Erie in August of that year and in the following September was brevetted Colonel. He was made a brevet Brigadier-General in 1824, and during the war with Mexico he fought with distinction and was brevetted Major-General in 1848. His son, John Mercer Brooke (1826-1906), who was born at Fort Brooke, Florida, reconstructed the U. S. S. *Merrimac* into the iron-clad C. S. S. *Virginia*. Fort Brooke was the terminus of the following military roads: northward to Fort King (via Armstrong, near the present town of Bushnell); eastward to Fort Cummings and thence to Fort Davenport, Fort Gatlin and Fort Maitland; and eastward to the south to Fort Fraser and Fort Gardner.

⁸ Monthly Returns, Co. C, 3rd Artillery, A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

⁹ Ft. King was established in 1827 and was probably named in honor of Colonel William King, who commanded the expedition from Black Rock to Canada in November, 1812, who commanded his regiment in the capture of York (Toronto) in 1813, and who was temporarily, May, 1818, military and civil governor of Pensacola, during Andrew Jackson's invasion of Spanish Florida.

purpose of the council was to clear up the misunderstanding and the misinterpretation of the Treaty of Payne's Landing.¹⁰ This treaty which Col. James Gadsden¹¹ had negotiated two years before provided for the removal of the Seminoles by 1835 in order to provide additional lands for settlers who came to Florida as a part of the

¹⁰ At Payne's Landing, which was about 25 miles down the Ocklawaha River and 17 miles by land from Ft. King, Col. James Gadsden succeeded in getting signed in 1832 a treaty which provided that if lands west of the Mississippi proved, upon examination, to be satisfactory to the Seminoles, they would move from Florida within three years to the new lands. A small group of Seminole chiefs who went to Arkansas in fulfillment of the terms of this treaty signed an additional treaty in 1833 at Ft. Gibson, Arkansas, in which their approval of the new lands was recorded. Upon their return to Florida these chiefs denounced the Ft. Gibson document and denied their signatures. Virtually all the Seminole chiefs were determined not to move and no less a person than Gov. John H. Eaton of Florida expressed doubt about the validity of the Treaty. Cf., John T. Sprague, *Origin, Progress and Conclusion of the Florida War*, (D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., 1848), 84 *et seq.*

¹¹ James Gadsden (1788-1858) grandson of Christopher Gadsden, who was put in close confinement in the fort at St. Augustine by the English during the Revolutionary War, was educated at Yale, took part in the War of 1812, served with Jackson in Florida against the Seminoles in 1818 and settled in Florida in 1821. In 1823 he, Gov. W. P. DuVal and Bernardo Sequi negotiated a treaty at Fort Moultrie, five miles south of St. Augustine, which provided for the concentration of the Seminoles to the central southern part of the Territory of Florida. In 1832 he drew up the Treaty of Payne's Landing which provided for the removal of the Seminoles from Florida. He was defeated in his numerous campaigns for Congress. Later as U. S. Minister to Mexico he arranged the Gadsden Purchase. Cf., *Dictionary of American Biography*.

expansionist movement of American frontier life. Along with the sturdy pioneers, occasionally preceding them, came what was known on the frontier as the "infernal vampire", a type of settler who did not hesitate to "violate all that is honourable in man and all that is sacred in the female character".

Among the prominent Seminoles whom Maitland saw in this council at Fort King were Jumper, Osceola, Micanopy, Alligator, Black Dirt, Arpeika (Sam Jones) and others of less influence, many of whom were bitter foes of the Treaty and refused to abide by its regulations. They justified their stand by maintaining they had never agreed to the stipulations. General Clinch announced his determination to enforce the Treaty and the Council was concluded ¹² in confusion amid heated denunciations by both groups. At the request of the eight chiefs who agreed to emigrate, the time for preparation for removal was extended until the following January.

In May, 1835, Maitland was at Camp Charles and from June until the latter part of December he was stationed again at Fort King.¹³ On 26 December he left Fort King in command of Company "C", Third Artillery, with two other companies, all under the command of Lt.

¹² Report of Wiley Thompson, J. W. Harris, and D. L. Clinch to Secretary of War, Lewis Cass, Ft. King, Fla., 24 April 1835, *H. Doc. 271*, 25th Cong., 1st sess., VII, 189-90. *Cf.*, Sprague, *op. cit.* 84-85.

¹³ Monthly Returns, Co. C., *loc. cit.*

Col. Alexander C. W. Fanning¹⁴ to join General Clinch at Fort Drane¹⁵ and Wetumka which was not far from the present town of Archer.¹⁶

On 28 December 1835, two days after Maitland's departure from Ft. King, the Dade Massacre took place 65 miles north of Fort Brooke on the old Fort King Road, less than two miles southwest of the present town of Bushnell. Here the Seminoles killed virtually one entire command of United States forces, including the commander, Major Francis L. Dade,¹⁷ and about one hundred men, who were enroute to Fort King¹⁸.

¹⁴ See pp. 71-74 and footnotes 16, 18, 22, for biographical data.

¹⁵ Ft. Drane, about ten miles south of Micanopy and near (east of) the present town of Flemington, was established prior to December, 1835, on the plantation of General Clinch. It was named in honor of Capt. George S. Drane.

¹⁶ Muster Roll Co. C, 3rd Artillery, A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

¹⁷ Francis Langhorne Dade (*ca.* 1793-1835), a Virginian, enlisted in the Army during the War of 1812. After a succession of promotions he was elevated in 1828 to the rank of Brevet Major. A monument to "Dade and His Command" stands in front of the cadet library at West Point. The scene of the massacre has been set aside as a public park. A county, a city, two forts, and a street or avenue in nearly every town of any size in Florida have been named in his honor.

¹⁸ Report of Capt. E. A. Hitchcock to Maj. Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, Ft. King, Fla., 22 February 1836, 64-G-1836, Old Files; and Report of Capt. F. S. Belton to Adjutant General R. Jones, Ft. Brooke, Fla., 1 January 1836, 15-B-1836, Old Files; A. G. O., War Department, Washington, D. C. *Cf.*, also Judge Frederick Cubberly, "The Dade Massacre", *Sen. Doc.* 33, 67th Cong., 1st sess; and Albert H. Roberts, "The Dade Massacre," *Florida Historical Society Quarterly*, January, 1927.

This shocking slaughter removed at once all possibility of an amicable adjustment of the differences between the United States Government and the Seminole Indians. Three days after the Dade Massacre, Maitland took part in the opening battle of the Seminole War. It occurred at the ford of the Withlacoochee River ¹⁹ about seventeen miles southwest of Ocala and seven miles from the Little Withlacoochee River.

General Clinch's report of this battle, which could not be located for many years, was found by the author in the Executive Division of the Adjutant General's Office of the War Department. The following is the first exact transcript to be printed:

. . . on the 29th [of December, 1835] the Detachments having returned [from scouring the country on the right and left flank], the Brigade of mounted volunteers composed of the 1st & 2nd Regt. commanded by Brig. Genl Call,²⁰ and a Batallion of Regular Troops commanded by

¹⁹ "This great river, in all the majesty of virgin nature, flowed between two perpendicular banks of rocks nearly sixty feet high. A narrow path led from each side to the ford. . ."—Prince Achille Murat, *United States of North America* (Effingham Wilson, London, 1833), 2d edn., 264.

²⁰ Richard Keith Call (1792-1862), a Virginian, served as special aide to General Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans and came with him to Florida. Resigning from the Army he studied law, became a member of the Territorial Council in 1822 and served as the Florida delegate to Congress, 1823-25. He was Governor of the Territory 1835-40 and 1841-44. The last years of his life were spent in opposing Florida's secession.

Lieut Col. Fanning, took up the line of march for a point on the Oithlachuchy [*sic*] River, which was represented by our guides as being a good ford. About 4. oclk on the morning of the 31st. . . we pushed on with a view of crossing the ford and of surprising the main body of Indians, supposed to be concentrated on the West Bank of the River, but on reaching it, about day light we found instead of a good ford, a deep & rapid stream and no means of crossing except in an old & damaged canoe. Lt. Col. Fanning however, soon succeeded in crossing the Regular Troops & took a position in advance, whilst Brig Genl Call was actively engaged in crossing his Brigade & in having their horses swam over the River. But before one half had crossed the Battalion of Regulars consisting of about 200 men were attacked by the enemy who were strongly posted in the Swamp & Scrub which extended from the River. This little band however aided by Col. Warner, Lt. Col. Mills, Major Cooper & Lieut. Yeoman with 27 volunteers met the attack of a savage Enemy nearly three times their number, headed by their chief Osceola, with Spartan valor. The action lasted nearly an hour, during which time the troops made three brilliant charges into the Swamp & Scrub and around the Enemy in every direction, and after the third charge although nearly one third of their number had been cut down, they were found sufficiently firm & steady to justify the formation of a new line of battle which gave entire protection to the flanks as well as to the position selected for recrossing the troops. Brig Genl Call after using every effort to induce the volunteers remaining on the East Bank when the action

commenced to cross the River, and in arranging the Troops still remaining on that Bank, crossed over & rendered important services by his coolness & judgt in arranging part of his corps on the right of the Regulars, which gave much Strength & security to that flank.²¹

Almost half of this report of General Clinch is devoted to praise of the courage and valor of his officers and men. Of Lieutenant Maitland he said:

Lieut. Maitland who commanded a company, contributed much by his gallantry to encourage his men.

With the exception of a part of February, when he was at Fort King, Maitland was stationed from January until July, 1836, at Ft. Drane. In the summer of 1836 he reached the highest point in his military career when he was in acting command during a struggle with the Seminoles. The United States troops, having evacuated Ft. Drane on account of the "large and increasing sick-report", were passing Welika Pond. What happened is graphically described by Maitland in his official report as "1st Lieut. Commd'g" to General R. Jones, Adjutant General of the U. S. Army:

The movement commenced this day [19 July 1836] at 8 o'clock, consisting of 22 waggons [*sic*], loaded with Com-

²¹ Report of Brig. Gen. D. L. Clinch to Adj. Gen. R. Jones, Ft. Drane, Fla., 4 January 1836, 21-C-1836, Old Files, A. G. O., War Department, Washington, D. C.

misary [*sic*] and Quartermaster's Stores, with an escort of a detachment of 26 Dragoons,²² of the 2nd Regiment, under the command of Captain Ashby, and 36 men, detailed from the different Artillery Companies at the Post, also a 5½ inch howitzer under the charge of Lieut. Whitely, 2nd Artillery, making a force of 62 men.

On our arrival at We-li-ka Pond, within one mile of this place [Fort Defiance, Micanopy], the discharge of several rifles apprized us of the presence of the enemy. Captain Ashby immediately went with his Dragoons in the direction from which the fire was delivered, and scoured the neighboring Hammocks without finding the enemy. It is proper to state here, that in the first fire Private Holmes of the Dragoons was dangerously wounded in the abdomen, (since dead).

²² The "escort of a detachment of 26 Dragoons, of the 2nd Regiment", which "scoured the neighboring Hammocks" and rendered such noble service in general, was evidently maintaining the more than perfect and absurdly amusing record which was attributed to them forty years later.

"For nearly a half-century the Second Regiment United States Dragoons (and its successor, the Second Cavalry) has been closely identified with the growth and glory of the nation, and fills an honorable place in its history. Its colors have been borne with credit from the deadly swamps and burning sun of Florida to the snow-capped peaks and grand canons of Montana; from the Potomac to the Rio Grande; from the Arkansas to the Platte.

"No other public servants have more faithfully, cheerfully and thoroughly performed their duty than the officers and soldiers of this proud and gallant corps.

"No matter if that duty lay in hunting the crafty Seminole through the almost trackless waste of the Everglades, or in the capture of a

Proceeding on our route, opposite a long Hammock, within a quarter of a mile of Micanopy, we were attacked by a body of Indians estimated, from what we saw of them, and from their firing, to be about 250 strong. The firing commenced near the front and on the right of the train, and was continued thro' its whole length—a quarter of a mile—the men returned the fire with spirit and promptness.

During the engagement, Captain Ashby (who I regret to say was soon after the commencement of it severely wounded, but refused to leave the field until loss of blood compelled him) finding the enemy in great strength, and pressing on us, dispatched a dragoon to this place for a reinforcement. On his way he met two detachments under

Mexican battery; the pursuit of the Apaches among the defiles of the Rocky Mountains, or the prevention of Civil War in Kansas; a march to Utah in midwinter, or watching the Prophet at Salt Lake City; campaigning with McClellan on the Chickahominy, or with Meade upon the Rappahannock; raiding with Stoneman on the Peninsula, or charging with Sheridan in the Shenandoah; exploring the wonders of the Yellowstone, or guarding the great iron link between two oceans; whether administering frontier justice with stern impartiality between white and red, 'wiping out' whiskey-traders and 'bad Indians' with one hand, or feeding a reservation with the other; making roads, building quarters, escorting treasure; wherever a public enemy may be found or a friend of the country protected, there will be some young soldier or *vieux moustache* of the Second ready and equal to the emergency.

"Strong deeds deserve strong words; but the most earnest commendation would be but faint praise in return for the valuable and distinguished service which this regiment has rendered. . ."—Theophilus Francis Rodenbough, *From Everglades to Canon with the Second Dragoons* (Second U. S. Cavalry), (D. Van Nostrand, N. Y., 1875), 17-18.

Lieutenants Temple and Talcott—31 strong on their march to assist us. They arrived at an important moment, and did us good service.

Lieutenant Temple reached us, having scoured on his approach a point of Hammock from which the enemy had very much annoyed us. As soon as Lieutenant Temple and his command had taken their position in line, Captain Ashley ordered a charge in the Hammock, which was instantly executed, and the Indians driven beyond the reach of our fire. During this time Lieut. Talcott was actively employed in removing the waggons in their direction to this place. . .²³

In recognition of Maitland's "gallantry and good conduct" in these two engagements, President Andrew Jackson issued the following commission under date of 12 October 1836:

. . . I do hereby confer on 1st Lieutenant William S. Maitland of the Army of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate the rank of Captain by Brevet in said Army . . . for gallantry and good conduct in the affair of the Withlacoochee and Welika. . .²⁴

The next month, August, 1836, Maitland was present

²³ Eaton's Compilations, #245, War Department, Washington, D. C. This report was published in 1875, Rodenbough, Appendix IV, *op. cit.*, 501-02.

²⁴ Records of Promotions, War Department, Washington, D. C.



Artist's conception of Battle of Wahoo Swamp where Captain Maitland received a wound that resulted in his untimely death at the age of 39. For a description of this battle see opposite page.

at Garey's Ferry on Black Creek near Middleburg.²⁵ In September he was reported on leave of absence, a well-earned respite following his last encounter with the wily Indians of Florida. In October he returned to duty at Ft. Heileman.²⁶

November, 1836, was to prove a fateful period in the life of young Captain Maitland. Reported sick early in the month, he was undoubtedly in no proper physical condition to enter the Battle of Wahoo Swamp,²⁷ which he did on the 21st. The battle was fought on the east bank of the Withlacoochee River, a short distance from the scene of Dade's Massacre. The command under General Call consisted of approximately 800 Tennessee Volunteers, 20 Regulars, 150 Florida Volunteers and 650 friendly Creek warriors. The Seminoles were finally

²⁵ Middleburg, in Clay County, about 28 miles southwest of Jacksonville, is located at the union of two branches which form the navigable Black Creek, a tributary of the St. Johns. According to tradition it was settled during the English period (1763-1783). Its Methodist Church, erected in 1848, is still standing.

²⁶ Ft. Heileman, at the junction of the north and south forks of Black Creek, near Middleburg, was established in 1836 and named in honor of Lt. Col. Julius F. Heileman, son of Dr. John F. Heileman, surgeon in General Reidezel's German Brigade under General Burgoyne in the Revolutionary War. It was made an arsenal in 1837.

²⁷ Wahoo Swamp is about midway between the present cities of Tampa and Ocala and surrounds a part of the Little Ocklawaha River.

driven across the river but not until they had inflicted heavy losses, including the killing of Major David Moniac²⁸ and the severe wounding of Captain Maitland.²⁹

Captain Maitland never recovered from the effects of the wound inflicted by a Seminole warrior in the Battle of Wahoo Swamp. From December, 1836, until August, 1837, he was reported sick at Black Creek. Some time early in August he left Florida on a journey which led to his tragic death 19 August 1837. The *Charleston Courier*, (S. C.), of 21 August 1837 recorded that event as follows:

Major Childs, of the U. S. Army, bearer of Despatches from General Jesup to the Secretary of War, arrived at this port on Saturday, on the steamer *John McLean*, from Florida. Major Childs informs that as the *McLean* was getting under way, in Ashley River, Captain William S. Maitland, of the 3d Regiment, U. S. Artillery, in a temporary fit of derangement threw himself from the stern of the boat and was drowned. The stern boat was instantly lowered, but in vain, the wind, which was blowing very fresh and a strong tide, had carried the unfortunate Maitland beyond the reach of succor.

²⁸ Major David Moniac was a Creek Indian, born in Alabama and was a graduate of West Point.

²⁹ Report of Gen. R. K. Call to the Secretary of War, Volusia, Fla., 27 November 1836, 686-C-1836, Old Files, A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C. Cf., also *Sen. Doc.* 278, 26th Cong., 1st sess., 91-98.

Captain Maitland was highly esteemed by his companions in arms, as a gentleman and a gallant officer—had served with reputation from the commencement of Indian hostilities, and for his gallantry in action during the last summer, received the brevet rank of Captain. Captain Maitland was severely wounded at the battle of the Wahoo Swamp in November last, from which wound he had not entirely recovered, when the unfortunate event above recorded took place.

His body was recovered yesterday morning, in Ashley River, back of the Race Course, and was interred in the afternoon, in the U. S. burying ground at Fort Johnson.

Later, the body was removed to the National Cemetery, Beaufort, S. C., where the hero of three Seminole War battles, whose name graces a picturesque Florida village, lies in Grave No. 288621, Section B, on the headstone of which is inscribed:

“In Memory of Capt. Wm. S. Maitland, U. S. Army”.³⁰

³⁰ Records, U. S. National Cemetery, Beaufort, S. C.



1838

DIRECTLY EAST OF THIS HIGHWAY
FORT MAITLAND

WAS BUILT IN NOVEMBER 1838 BY LT. COL. ALEXANDER C. W. FANNING, U. S. A. (1788-1846) ON THE MILITARY ROAD CONNECTING FORT MELLON (SANFORD) WITH FORT GATLIN (ORLANDO) AND USED AS A STOCKADE IN THE WAR BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.

THE FORT WAS NAMED IN HONOR OF WILLIAM SETON MAITLAND (1798-1837) A NATIVE OF NEW YORK, A GRADUATE OF WEST POINT WHOM PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON COMMISSIONED BREVET CAPTAIN FOR "GALLANTRY AND GOOD CONDUCT" AT WITHLACOCHEE 31 DECEMBER 1835 AND WELIKA 19 JULY 1836. HE WAS SEVERELY WOUNDED AT WAHOO SWAMP 21 NOVEMBER 1836 AND WAS DROWNED IN THE ASHLEY RIVER, S. C.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THIS FORT WERE DEFINITELY MARKED AS LATE AS 1872 WHEN THIS SETTLEMENT WAS OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED

MAITLAND

THE BEAUTIFUL BODY OF WATER NEARBY WHICH THE SEMINOLES CALLED FUMECHELIGA (MUSKMELON PLACE) ALSO HONORS THE MEMORY OF CAPTAIN MAITLAND IN ITS NAME

LAKE MAITLAND

SITE PRESENTED BY EDWARD R. HALL

MARKED BY THE ORLANDO CHAPTER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION RESIDENTS OF MAITLAND AND REPRESENTATIVES OF ROLLINS COLLEGE

14 MARCH 1935

Highway marker dedicated 14 March 1935 marking site of Fort Maitland, on Federal Highway No. 17, (State Highway No. 3).

THE BUILDING OF FORT MAITLAND

FOURTEEN months after Captain Maitland died, in November, 1838, a Florida fort was named in his honor. It was located on the west bank of a lake the Seminoles called Fumecheliga ¹ in latitude 28° 36', longitude 81° 29' west of Greenwich, in what is now Orange County. It was constructed by Lt. Col. Alexander C. W. Fanning, under whom Captain Maitland had achieved distinction for bravery in the Seminole Indian War.

In the year 1838, in which Fort Maitland was built, there occurred many national events similar to those of the present time. Andrew Jackson had left the presidency early in 1837 with the announcement that the state of the nation was one of prosperity and happiness. Martin Van Buren, in succeeding him, inherited many conditions which were soon to throw the country into one of its most dismal depressions. Business and banking collapsed not long after he entered the White House. By the fall of 1837 virtually all the large factories of the country were closed.

One of the most irritating legacies left by Jackson was the Seminole Indian War, which, starting in 1835, the most prosperous year the United States had enjoyed up to that time, had continued unsuccessfully and with

¹ See pages 83-85.

an increasing demand for millions of dollars. It was what one contemporary commentator regarded as "the most irksome of all the troublesome contests which the United States had been compelled to wage with the Indians". The policy, in universal practice a century ago, of a more advanced race crowding a primitive people out of fertile lands and finally possessing those lands, was the underlying cause of the Seminole Indian War in Florida. That the world no longer approves such a policy may today be observed in Italy's unpopular conquest of Ethiopia.

R. K. Call, who had been in command at the Battle of Wahoo Swamp in which Captain Maitland received his fatal wound, was in 1838 the Governor of the Territory. Florida had been an American possession only seventeen years. Not yet had one-half of its vast expanse been surveyed. Banks were operating in Pensacola, Tallahassee and St. Augustine; and newspapers had been established in St. Augustine, Tallahassee, Key West, Apalachicola, Pensacola, St. Joseph and Jacksonville, this last named locality having been described the year before, 1837, as possessing only "a large courthouse, a jail and several private dwellings". A railroad was in operation between Tallahassee and Port Leon, and several navigation companies had been organized. Florida's population of approximately 35,000 derived its livelihood from



cotton, sugar, indigo, tobacco, corn, sweet and Irish potatoes, lumber and salt, oranges, rum, fish and brick. Charles Downing represented the Florida pioneers in Congress, and plans were being completed for holding a constitutional convention to advance Florida's recognition as a state.

The possibilities in 1838, the year in which Fort Maitland was built, of concluding the war against the Seminoles, which had been waged principally heretofore in the central portion of the Territory, did not appear encouraging, although Osceola,² the aggressive Seminole leader, was no longer alive. Although groups of Seminoles and their affiliated tribes had been removed, the possibility of their complete removal was not at all promising.

A few months before Maitland received the wound that led to his death, General T. S. Jesup³ had considered the "scheme of emigration impracticable". Wrote he:

This is the first instance in our history in which we

² Osceola, known also as Powell, is credited with having precipitated the Seminole Indian War in which he exhibited unusual skill and ruthless daring and was conspicuous for his bodily strength and courage. He was seized under a flag of truce in October, 1837, was held a prisoner first in Fort Marion, St. Augustine, and then in Fort Moultrie, Charleston, where he died fifteen months later at the approximate age of 38.

³ Thomas Sidney Jesup (1788-1860), a Virginian, had, as had many of the other Seminole War officers, distinguished himself in the War of 1812. He was President Madison's confidential observer at the Secession

have attempted to transfer Indians from one wilderness to another. On all other occasions the white population has been pressing and crowding them out, before we have attempted to remove them. To rid the country of them you must exterminate them. Is the Government prepared for such a measure? Will public opinion sustain it? If so, resort must be had to the bloodhound and the northern Indian. . . ⁴

On 11 February 1838, a few months before General Jesup relinquished his command of the troops in Florida to Major General Zachary Taylor, he urged a cessation of hostilities in a report sent to Secretary Poinsett from Fort Jupiter ⁵:

Convention at Hartford, Conn., and after leaving Florida he served as Quartermaster-General of the U. S. Army for 42 years, a record never equaled by the head of any other department or corps in the army. Cf., *Dictionary of American Biography*.

⁴ Gen. T. S. Jesup to Sec. of War J. R. Poinsett, Tampa Bay, 7 June 1837. Box 15, Jesup Papers, O. R. S., O. R. D., A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

⁵ Ft. Jupiter, about three miles from the mouth of Jupiter Inlet on the south side of the Jupiter River, was established in 1838 by General Jesup, who was wounded there. During that year about 600 Indians were made prisoners at Ft. Jupiter and transferred to Tampa. The fort was reestablished in 1855 on the south side of Loxahatchee River (site now a part of the Pennock Plantation), about two and one-half miles from Hobe Sound as the last of a line of military posts extending from the Atlantic to Punta Rassa on the Gulf of Mexico. The lighthouse nearby was first operated in 1859. Hobe Sound, on Jupiter Island, is a well-known winter colony. It is about twenty miles north of Palm Beach.

In regard to the Seminoles, we have committed the error of attempting to remove them when their lands were not required for agricultural purposes . . . the prospect of terminating the war in any reasonable time is any thing but flattering. My decided opinion is that unless immediate immigration [*sic*] be abandoned the war will continue for years to come. . .⁶

When, in 1838, Fort Maitland was added to the chain of Florida forts, Florida was in a deplorable condition. Confidence had been lost, completely, by the opposing forces, both white and red. A brutal element of the white border population recognized no rights of the Indians and made no pretense of honoring agreements. Their actions forced on the Indians an unjust estimate of the character of the whites and intensified the red man's distrustfulness. Equally unfortunate were the depredations of marauding Indians. Restraint had produced a dangerous restlessness. Wrongs, both real and fancied, had strengthened the determination on both sides for revenge. The alarm of the citizens of Florida was indicated by the protest of Col. James Gadsden (*q.v.*):

. . . last night . . . we had a repetition of the scenes previously detailed to you . . . my house . . . was again

⁶ T. S. Jesup to J. R. Poinsett, Ft. Jupiter, Fla., Feb. 11, 1838. Box 15, Jesup Papers, O. R. S., O. R. D., A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

all night a garrison for the refugees. Indeed, sir, you cannot estimate correctly all my feelings on such occasions.

Almost alone, with a few scattered hamlets around (Colonel Murat⁷ and myself) we witness ourselves insulted; our neighbors driven from their settlements; their homes in some instances burnt, and families murdered; with no other ability, as private citizens, than to stand to our arms and houses, and protect those who seek our protection.

We can do no more; we do our duty in performing so much; in maintaining our *positions*, which, in the present state of the contest, have become military ones. But we are mortified that we can do no more, or that such has been and continues to be the disposition for the defence of this frontier, that we can only stand by our arms, and say our *house* and *scalps* are once more safe; but without the power to pursue the enemy or to search for him.

Without this can be done by the presence of a regularly organized force, *and for the war*, I apprehend, seriously apprehend, Jefferson County will present the scenes which have been played with so much suffering in Alachua.

It was as much as we could do, at the late attack, to induce the people of this immediate vicinity to remain at their homes. What will be the result of this I cannot say; I fear, however, they will quit and leave the *plantations* to stand the brunt.

⁷ Prince Achille Murat (1801-1847), nephew of the Emperor Napoleon, Florida planter, lawyer and writer.

Fortunately for us some marines passed by here yesterday; we have despatched a courier to bring them back; and shall station them for a time at the house assailed last night. But, sir, we cannot close this war without more *harmony* and *concert* of action, and the presence, on the whole frontier assailed, of an organized force, mounted in part, and ready to act *promptly*. They must in fact be always in the stirrup, beating the bush and searching for these vagabond Indians.

The war has assumed a most serious character, but has been and continues to be mistaken by all who have the management of it. . . ⁸

Such appeals as that of Colonel Gadsden evidently influenced the Administration at Washington. Major General Zachary Taylor,⁹ Colonel of the 1st Infantry, who was appointed 10 April 1838 to succeed General Jesup,¹⁰ received instructions to prosecute the war vigorously. Perhaps he was somewhat encouraged by his success over

⁸ James Gadsden to J. R. Poinsett, Wascissa, Fla., 12 Feb. 1838, *H. Doc. 219*, 25th Cong., 2d sess., 7-8.

⁹ Zachary Taylor (1784-1850), "Old Rough and Ready", had been a major in the War of 1812, a colonel in the Black Hawk War (1832) and after four years (1836-1840) in the Seminole War in Florida, he became a Major General in the Mexican War, where Jefferson Davis, his son-in-law, and U. S. Grant served under him. His popularity as a military hero made him the 12th President of the United States.

¹⁰ General Orders No. 7, O. R. S., O. R. D., A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

the Seminoles on the preceding Christmas Day, four months after Captain Maitland's death, when he achieved a decided victory at the Battle of Lake Okeechobee.¹¹

So well did General Taylor follow instructions as the new commander in Florida that he was soon able to report:

. . . fifty-three new posts have been established, eight hundred and forty-eight miles of wagon-road, and three thousand six hundred and forty-three feet of causeway and bridges opened and constructed. Besides which, every hammock and swamp between Fort Mellon and Tallahassee, quite across the country, has been thoroughly searched. . .¹²

It was as part of this general plan of General Taylor's to renew the vigor of the campaign against the Seminoles that Fort Maitland was erected in the fall of 1838. In a note added to the time-worn *Returns* of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery for the month of November, 1838, is to be found the record of the building of the new fort:

The Lt. Col. [Fanning] with companies A "B" H and K left Fort Mellon on the 1st instant to establish Fort

¹¹ Col. Zachary Taylor to Brig. Gen. R. Jones, Fort Gardner, Fla., 4 Jan. 1838, *Sen. Doc.* 227, 25th Cong., 2d sess., III, 2-9.

¹² Sprague, *op. cit.*, 225.

Gatlin [Orlando]. Compy. "I" left Ft. Mellon [Sanford] on the third and relieved Compy. "H" which proceeded to New Smyrna on the fourth and arrived at that place 19th having been wrecked in the Steam Boat *J. McClean* on the bar. Compy. "I" garrisoned Ft. Gatlin. The Lt. Col. with the remainder of the command returned to Fort Mellon 15th having built Forts Maitland and Gatlin and proceeded to Fort Butler.¹³

From the Muster Roll of Company K, 4th United States Artillery, W. G. Freeman¹⁴ 1st lieutenant, commanding, it is learned that that company, at least, was engaged in the construction of Fort Maitland:

. . . left Garry's Ferry for Fort Mellon on 14th and arrived on the 15th. . . on the first Nov. the Co. left with the Battn [Battalion] of 4th Arty for the interior—was engaged in the building of Forts Maitland & Gatlin returned to Fort Mellon on the 15th.¹⁵

Colonel Alexander C. W. Fanning¹⁶ who built Fort

¹³ A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

¹⁴ W. G. Freeman was born in Virginia and was graduated from West Point in 1834. His notable record includes service as aide-de-camp to Major General Jesup and promotions to the rank of Captain, and of Lieutenant-Colonel.

¹⁵ A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

¹⁶ Alexander Campbell Wilder Fanning (1788-1846) was a son of Captain Barclay Fanning who served with the British Army during the American Revolution with the Royal North Carolina Volunteers. While mustering on the Boston Common in 1808 he lost an arm by the accidental

Maitland and named it in honor of one of his lieutenants, probably had to his credit a longer service against the Seminoles than had any other man in the United States Army. A Bostonian and a West Pointer, he had gained no little experience in the War of 1812. At the capture of York (Toronto) he had been severely wounded and in the repulse of the British Naval forces on the St. Lawrence, he had so distinguished himself as to receive the appointment of brevet major.

In April, 1818, Colonel Fanning joined Major General Andrew Jackson in the South and began with the capture of Fort St. Marks¹⁷ his military career in Florida, a career which covered a period of twenty-one years. After having assisted General Jackson in putting an end to English-Seminole schemes in connection with the War of 1812¹⁸ and Spanish alleged intrigues among

discharge of a musket. He was pensioned for life by the State of Massachusetts the following year. Cf., W. F. Brooks, *History of the Fanning Family* (privately printed for the compiler, Worcester, Mass., 1905), 247-48, 354.

¹⁷ Fort St. Marks was established before 1680 by the Spaniards about 20 miles south of Tallahassee, at the junction of the Wakulla and the Apalachee Rivers, which unite to form the Apalachee River about 5 miles from the Gulf. This shipping point served as Tallahassee's port for many years.

¹⁸ Fanning was a member of the court martial which tried Robert Ambrister and Alexander Arbuthnot on 29 April 1818, and acted as pro-

the Seminoles, which were designed to protect Spanish Florida from American aggression, in the course of which he was in command of Ft. Gadsden,¹⁹ Colonel Fanning was on duty near the Canadian border. He returned to Florida in March, 1835, and in command of the first, second and third (Maitland's) companies of Artillery fought so valiantly in the first battle of the Seminole Indian War on the Withlacoochee River that he was appointed brevet colonel.

Probably Colonel Fanning's most notable service was in the battle which occurred on the shore of Lake Munroe 8 February 1837 when he successfully defended his garrison against a surprise attack by the Seminoles.²⁰ After

vost-marshal at their execution. They were Englishmen who were accused of inciting the Indians against the United States and supplying them with means of war.

¹⁹ Ft. Gadsden, which occupied a strategic point on the Apalachicola River, was built in 1814 by Lieutenant Colonel Edward Nicholls of the British Army as a stronghold for Indian allies of the British and for escaping slaves from the United States. Later it was called the "Negro Fort" as it became a haven for negro refugees. As the result of an attack Colonel Clinch made in 1816, it was blown to pieces and nearly 300 occupants killed. In March, 1818, General Jackson rebuilt the fort and named it in honor of Colonel James Gadsden.

²⁰ It was in this battle that Capt. Charles Mellon, a member of the notable Pennsylvania family, lost his life. The fort which was built near where he fell was named in his honor. It is now the site of the city of Sanford and this date, 8 February 1837, is celebrated annually by that city as Founders' Day.

a summer in the North ²¹ he was back in Florida in the fall of 1838 when he supervised the construction of Fort Maitland. ²²

The earliest map of Florida on which Fort Maitland appears is one compiled by order of General Taylor in 1839 by Captain John Mackay, who was in 1839-43 Superintending Topographical Engineer of the construction of roads in Florida, and Lieutenant Jacob E. Blake, who was in 1844-45 in charge of surveys and improvements in Florida. It is reproduced opposite this page.

As a minor fort in the defense of Central Florida, Fort Maitland was not in the center of any important conflict during the four years of the War which followed its construction in November, 1838. By the close of the following year, 1839, the general belief was that the

²¹ Colonel Fanning may have agreed with Gen. Winfield S. Scott, that "The season for operations in Florida is from the 25th of November to the end of April. I assert that an army cannot be safely put into the field earlier nor continued later". Cf., General Scott's report to the Secretary of War, 14 June 1836, *Sen. Doc. 224*, 24th Cong., 2d sess., 331.

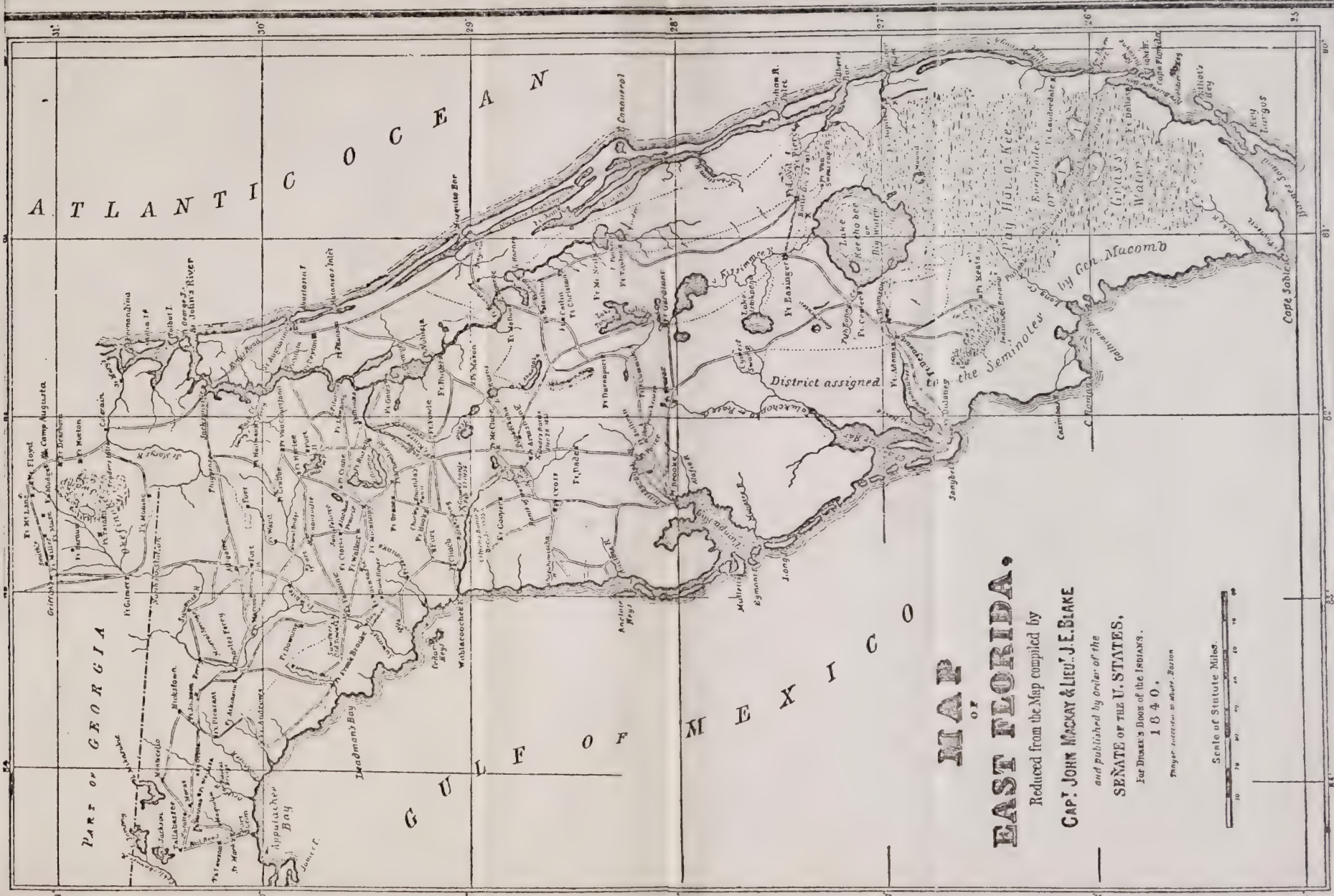
²² After concluding his service in Florida Colonel Fanning again served on the Canadian border. At the time of his death at the age of 58 he was Superintendent of Recruiting Service of the Western Department for the War against Mexico. "The career of this gallant officer," stated the *Cincinnati Daily Times* of 19 Aug. 1846, "has been long and arduous . . . He was universally esteemed for his dauntless bravery, his extensive experience, and his many excellent qualities." Cf., *Dictionary of American Biography*, and Cullum, *op. cit.* 127-28.

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MAP OF EAST FLORIDA, 1840

The first map of Florida on which Fort Maitland was indicated. The original of this map, which was first issued in 1839, one year after Fort Maitland was built, is in the Library of Congress.

Reproduced from the Florida Historical Society *Quarterly*,
Vol. V, No. 3 (January, 1927).



MAP OF EAST FLORIDA.

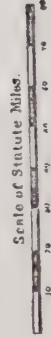
Reduced from the Map compiled by

CAPT. JOHN MACAY & LIEUT. J. E. BLAKE

and published by order of the
SENATE OF THE U. STATES,

For THEATRE'S BOOK OF THE INDIANS.
1840.

Printer: Jackson in short, Boston



policy of removing the Seminoles would not succeed because of the Indian method of warfare and the impenetrability of the Florida swamps. A new policy of restricting the operations of troops to the protection of the border settlements proved entirely unsatisfactory to Floridians whose demands for safety were transmitted repeatedly to Washington by Governors Call and Reid. These protests stressed the impossibility of eliminating the danger of attacks without a larger number of troops for adequate defense.

The Seminole Indian War had been in progress three years when in 1838 Fort Maitland was erected. Throughout the succeeding three years, 1839, 1840 and 1841 the War continued, interrupted hopefully now and then by brief respites in which peace appeared possible. This alternation of friendship and hostility became so frequent, as time went on, that failure of the objective and even defeat of the United States forces threatened to be the inevitable outcome.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. K. Armistead,²³ who had succeeded Brevet Brigadier-General Zachary Taylor in 1840, remained in command of the troops in Florida slightly more than one year. When Col. William J.

²³ Walker K. Armistead was graduated from West Point in 1803. He served in the War of 1812 and against the Seminoles in Florida in 1836, 1837, 1838, 1840 and 1841. He was made Brevet Brigadier-General 12 November 1828.

Worth²⁴ was appointed to the command 20 May 1841 definite changes in policy took place. He proceeded immediately to carry out his orders to

. . . adopt all efficient measures, necessary for the speedy perfect protection and security to the frontier, and to such termination of hostilities, as well as to afford the most citizens as may be disposed to penetrate the country for lawful purposes of trade or settlement.²⁵

A study of the failure thus far of the Seminole War led Colonel Worth to emphasize the necessity of reducing the number of troops in Florida in order to encourage the red-skins to venture more often out of their hiding places which were totally inaccessible to the whites.²⁶ Colonel

²⁴ William Jenkins Worth (1794-1849), a New Yorker of Quaker ancestry, served as aide to General Winfield S. Scott in the War of 1812 and especially distinguished himself in the Battle of Niagara. For his services in the Seminole War the Senate gave him the rank of Brevet Brigadier-General. Later he was Commandant of Cadets in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. During the War with Mexico he was brevetted Major-General for bravery at Monterey. He received swords from Congress and two states. His remains were interred beneath a monument erected in his honor in 1857 by the City of New York at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Cf., *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography*.

²⁵ General Orders No. 29, O. R. S., O. R. D., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

²⁶ A popular Americanism, of more wide-spread use since the repeal of the 18th Amendment, originated near Florida's Big Cypress Swamp in March, 1841, when Colonel Worth was endeavoring to persuade a group

Worth also encouraged the settlement of the central part of Florida by hardy pioneers who would by their presence provide a means of partial defense and unmistakable evidence to the Indians that Florida must be vacated.

Colonel Worth's recommendations were endorsed finally on 10 May 1842 by President Tyler in the following message to Congress:

The further pursuit of these miserable beings [the Indians] by a large military force seems to be as injudicious as it is unavailing. The history of the last year's campaign has satisfactorily shown that . . . any further attempt to secure them by force impracticable except by the employment of the most expensive means.

The exhibition of force and the constant efforts to capture or destroy them of course places them beyond the reach of overtures to surrender. It is believed by the distinguished officer in command there that a different system should now be pursued . . . and recommends . . .

of Seminoles, headed by Coacoochee, to emigrate. Puzzled at the meaning of certain expressions used by American officers such as "Here's luck," etc., before drinking, Coacoochee was told by his interpreter, Gopher John, that it meant "How d'ye do!" Eager to use his new knowledge the Indian elevated his cup and exclaimed in a deep, guttural and triumphant voice, "Hough!" The expression was immediately adopted as "Here's how!" Today the usage of this phrase has become international but it is not always employed with such dignity as that of the Seminole warrior who first uttered it in the Florida Everglades nearly one hundred years ago. *Cf.*, Rodenbough, *op. cit.* 55-56.

that military operations should hereafter be directed to the protection of the inhabitants. . .

I have therefore authorized the Colonel [Worth] in command there as soon as he shall deem it expedient, to declare that hostilities against the Indians have ceased. . .

But to render this system of protection effectual it is essential that settlements of our citizens should be made. . .

In order to afford inducements to such settlements, I submit to the consideration of Congress the propriety of allowing a reasonable quantity of land to the head of each family that shall permanently occupy it, and of extending the existing provisions on that subject so as to permit the issue of rations for the subsistence of the settlers for one year; and as few of them will probably be provided with arms, it would be expedient to authorize the loan of muskets and the delivery of a proper quantity of cartridges or of powder and balls.

By such means it is to be hoped that a hardy population will soon occupy the rich soil of the frontiers of Florida, who will be as capable as willing to defend themselves and their houses, and thus relieve the Government from further anxiety or expense for their protection.²⁷

Acting on instructions from President Tyler, Colonel Worth announced on 24 August 1842 that

hostilities with the Indians within this [Florida] Territory have ceased. Measures are taken to pass the few remain-

²⁷ *Messages and Papers of the Presidents* (Bureau of National Literature, N. Y., 1897), V, 2007-08.

ing within certain limits—those in the far south immediately; those west of the Suwanee in a few days, who, meantime, there is every reasonable assurance will conduct themselves inoffensively, if unmolested in their haunts.²⁸

Such was the only partially successful attempt of the United States to make available, for its ever-extending frontier settlements, the Florida lands which had been occupied by the Seminoles and their affiliated tribes. Such was the war which caused the construction of Fort Maitland.

Approximately 20,000 volunteers from Florida and nearby states had served with the 4,000 regulars; and nearly 1,500 lives had been lost through illness and in battle. In the course of these seven years approximately 4,000 Indians had been removed from Florida to the West where they were organized, subsequently, into one of the so-called Five Civilized Nations.

Summed up by Theodore Roosevelt, the Seminole Indian War in Florida

. . . cost \$30,000,000 and baffled the efforts of several

²⁸ U. S. Army Order 28, Cedar Keys, Fla., 24 August 1842. *Record of officers and soldiers killed in battle and died in service during the Florida War* (Government Printing Office, Washington, 1882).

In 1917 the Florida Legislature set aside 99,200 acres as a reservation for the descendants of the Indians who remained in Florida. They number about 500. For a recent survey of the Seminoles in Florida consult *Sen. Doc. 314*, 71st Cong., 3rd sess., (1931).

generals and numerous troops, who had previously shown themselves equal to any in the world. . . As is usually the case in Indian wars, there had been wrong done by each side; but in this instance we were the more to blame, although the Indians themselves were far from being merely harmless and suffering innocents.

The Seminoles were being deprived of their lands in pursuance of the general policy of removing all the Indians west of the Mississippi. They had agreed to go, under pressure, and influenced, probably, by fraudulent representations; but they declined to fulfill their agreement.

If they had been treated wisely and firmly they might probably have been allowed to remain without serious injury to the surrounding whites. But no such treatment was attempted, and as a result we were plunged in one of the most harassing Indian wars we ever waged.

In their gloomy, tangled swamps, and among the unknown and untrodden recesses of the Everglades, the Indians found a secure asylum; and they issued from their haunts to burn and ravage almost all the settled parts of Florida, fairly depopulating five counties. . .

The great Seminole leader, Osceola, was captured only by deliberate treachery and breach of faith on our part, and the Indians were worn out rather than conquered. This was partly owing to their remarkable capacities as bush-fighters, but infinitely more to the nature of their territory.

Our troops generally fought with great bravery; but

there is very little else in the struggle, either as regards its origin or the manner in which it was carried on, to which an American can look back with any satisfaction.²⁹

²⁹ Theodore Roosevelt, *Life of Thos. Hart Benton* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1887), 185-87, (*American Statesmen Series*, XXIII, edited by John T. Morse, Jr.).



Fumecheliga

IT is more than probable that the site of Fort Maitland was determined partly by its proximity to one of Florida's most beautiful lakes. This lake is one of the largest in central Florida, irregular in shape, has an average depth of sixteen feet and possesses a circumference of approximately four miles. Its shores rise picturesquely to an elevation, at some points, of twenty feet above its water level. As he opened a new military road from Lake Munroe in the direction of Lake Tohopekiliga, Lt. Col. Alexander C. W. Fanning selected on the western shore of this lake, 14 miles from Fort Mellon, a superb and commanding position for an outpost toward what was soon to be Fort Gatlin, now the city of Orlando.

This lake was called by the Seminoles "Fumecheliga", according to the *Annual Return* for 1838 of the Fourth Regiment of Artillery:

... on the 1st Nov. Companies (A B H & K) under command of Lt. Col. Fanning commenced to open and bridge a road in the direction of Lake Tohopekiliga, at

Lake Fu-me-che-li-ga, 14 miles from Fort Mellon [,] the command erected Ft. Maitland. . . ¹

This word, "Fumecheliga" in the Seminole dialect, means "muskmelon place", "fumeche" signifying "muskmelon" and "liga" meaning "site" or "place". Dr. John R. Swanton, of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, has explained the meaning of the word as follows:

The name Fumecheliga seems to mean "Musk-melon Place", or "Where there are muskmelons". The word for muskmelon signifies something which is sweet-smelling and the name applied here may signify a place where there is a sweet odor, but I think the first interpretation is probably correct. The musk-melon, of course, is not native to America but the southern Indians got such melons at a fairly early date, and the Seminoles probably had them before they left the Creeks to settle in Florida [*ca.* 1750]. The word is, of course, Seminole. ²

Probably the name of the lake was changed from "Fumecheliga" to "Maitland" in November, 1838, when Fort Maitland was erected on its western bank. The earliest map on which the name of Maitland is applied to the lake is Drew's *New Map of the State of Florida* (1874).

That this lake at one time may have been known by

¹ A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

² J. R. Swanton to A. J. Hanna, Washington, D. C., 12 January 1935.

another name is indicated in a dispatch which appeared in the *New York Daily Tribune* of 10 April 1883, reporting the visit of President Arthur to Maitland in the course of which Mr. Lewis Lawrence drove the President to see an orange grove "a mile from the station on a sheet of water christened by Mr. Lawrence as Hudson's Bay."

Pioneers do not recall ever having heard this name used and believe it was created especially for the Presidential visit.

The area surrounding Lake Maitland is now perhaps even more "sweet-smelling" than it was in the days when the Seminoles camped on its shores and grew their muskmelons. But the odors of today come from the orange blossoms and the brightly colored exotic flowers, shrubs and trees which have replaced the more modest habitations of the red men near the crystal waters of the lake.



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